

8-19-71

PLAINTEXT

NITEL

TO SACs, WASHINGTON FIELD
NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS
BALTIMORE
ALEXANDRIA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 20 1971

TELETYPE

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED AUGUST TWENTYTHREE,
NEXT, WITHOUT FAIL.

THE PRESIDENT HAS REQUESTED EXTREMELY EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION
OF SCHORR WHO IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT,
POSITION NOT STATED. DO NOT INDICATE WHITE HOUSE INTEREST TO
PERSONS CONTACTED..

SCHORR, RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMENTATOR, BORN AUGUST
THIRTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTEEN, NEW YORK CITY. SINCE NINETEEN
SIXTY HE HAS BEEN CHIEF, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWS
BUREAU, GERMANY, CENTRAL EUROPE. SEE "WHO'S WHO", VOLUME THREE
SIX, PAGE TWO ZERO ONE EIGHT, FOR ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND DATA.

FILES OF IDENTIFICATION DIVISION CONTAIN FINGERPRINT CARD
SUBMITTED RE SCHORR BY U. S. ARMY INDUCTION STATION, NEW YORK
CITY, DECEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE, UNDER ARMY SERIAL
NUMBER FOUR TWO ZERO FIVE NINE ZERO ONE THREE. FINGERPRINT

NOTE: Request received today from the President.

22 AUG 20 1971

OJA:dc

22 OCT 8 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Mr. AUERSWALD, Room 1258.

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MCT-1

NITEL TO WASHINGTON FIELD
RE: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

CARD SUBMITTED BY U. S. SECRET SERVICE MAY TWENTY EIGHT,
NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE, LISTED HIS ADDRESS AS ONE SIX FOUR ZERO
RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUFILES INDICATE IN AUGUST, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, SCHORR
EMPLOYED BY NETHERLANDS INDIES NEWS AGENCY, FIFTY ROCKEFELLER
PLAZA, NEW YORK CITY. IN NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN WFO ADVISED THAT
FILES OF PASSPORT OFFICE, STATE DEPARTMENT, INDICATED SCHORR'S
FATHER WAS DECEASED AND MOTHER, TILLIE GODINER SCHORR, RESIDED
ONE THREE EIGHT SEVEN TESSUP AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN COMPLETE BACKGROUND DATA RE
SCHORR, INCLUDING IDENTITIES AND LOCATIONS OF ALL CLOSE
RELATIVES, AND SET OUT LEADS AT ONCE. MAKE CERTAIN ALL PERIODS
OF ADULT LIFE ARE ACCOUNTED FOR. SET OUT NECESSARY LEADS BY
PHONE, ADVISING BUREAU BY TELETYPE. SUBMIT RESULTS OF INVESTI-
GATION IN TELETYPE SUMMARY ON OR BEFORE COB ON DEADLINE IN
SUFFICIENT DETAIL FOR DISSEMINATION. NOTE: SCHORR IS NOW IN U. S.

DUE TO URGENT NATURE OF REQUEST, IT IS IMPERATIVE BUDED
BE MET WITHOUT FAIL. NO DELAY WILL BE TOLERATED.

SPIN.

8-19-71

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO LEGAT BONN, GERMANY
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

1558/11 Dec
(TELETYPE)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED AUGUST TWENTYTHREE,
NEXT, WITHOUT FAIL.

THE PRESIDENT HAS REQUESTED EXTREMELY EXPEDITE APPLICANT-
TYPE INVESTIGATION OF SCHORR, WHO IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT, POSITION NOT STATED. DO NOT INDICATE
WHITE HOUSE INTEREST TO PERSONS CONTACTED.

BORN AUGUST THIRTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTEEN, NEW YORK CITY.
SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY HE HAS BEEN CHIEF, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING
SYSTEM NEWS BUREAU, GERMANY, CENTRAL EUROPE. CURRENT ISSUE OF
"WHO'S WHO" LISTS SCHORR'S HOME ADDRESS AS HEERSTRASSE ONE ZERO
TWO, BAD GODESBERG, GERMANY, AND OFFICE ADDRESS AS KOBLENZERSTRASSE
TWO SEVEN ZERO, BONN, GERMANY. HE LISTS EMPLOYMENT WITH CBS
SINCE NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE. WAS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT, CBS.
NEWS, AND ALSO HAD SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND
EUROPE FROM NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE TO NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE. HE
REOPENED CBS MOSCOW BUREAU IN NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE AND HAD
ROVING ASSIGNMENTS IN U. S. AND EUROPE FROM NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT
TO NINETEEN SIXTY.

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (route through for review)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ Return to Mr. AUERSWALD, Room 1258.

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT BONN
RE: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

SCHORR WAS NEWS EDITOR, ANETA : (NETHERLANDS) NEWS AGENCY
IN NEW YORK CITY, NINETEEN FORTYONE TO NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT.
"WHO'S WHO" INDICATES HE WAS "DECORATED OFFICER ORANGE NASSAU
(NETHERLANDS) NINETEEN FIFTYFIVE."

CONTACT SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH SCHORR AND WHO CAN FURNISH
INFORMATION REGARDING HIS CHARACTER, REPUTATION, LOYALTY, AND
ASSOCIATES. MAKE CHECKS OF ANY APPROPRIATE RECORDS, INCLUDING
ARREST RECORDS. NO NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE
CONDUCTED; HOWEVER, SCHORR'S PRESENT RESIDENCE SHOULD BE VERIFIED.

SUCAB RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION IN SUFFICIENT DETAIL FOR
DISSEMINATION BY COB ON DEADLINE WITHOUT FAIL.

SPIN.

20-71
nafe

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Pender	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR012 BS PLAIN

AUG 20 1971

KAC

10:27 PM NITEL 8-20-71 WFY

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BOSTON (161-2907) (RUC)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY. BUDED AUGUST TWENTYTHREE
NEXT WITHOUT FAIL, CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

MR. MANN
ROOM 1246

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO BOSTON AUGUST TWENTY,

INSTANT

3 ~~minutes~~

ON AUGUST EIGHTEEN, LAST, [REDACTED] OF

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" (CSM), ONE NORWAY STREET, BOSTON,

MASSACHUSETTS, ADVISED HE KNOWS OF APPOINTEE, AND ALTHOUGH HE HAS
NEVER MET HIM PERSONALLY, HE HAS NEVER HEARD ANYTHING

DEROGATORY ABOUT HIM. HE STATED THAT AROUND NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT TO
FIFTYTHREE, APPOINTEE WAS A STRINGER FOR CSM IN HOLLAND,

WHEN HE WROTE ARTICLES FOR CSM AND WAS PAID FOR THE ARTICLES ON

A SPACE BASIS. HE ADVISED HE HAS NO REASON NOT TO RECOMMEND APPOINTEE
FOR A POSTION OF TRUST WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE ONE

161-435-3
NOT RECORDED
18 OCT 1 1971

CCD

af

59 OCT 8 1971

PAGE TWO

ON AUGUST TWENTY, INSTANT, GEOFFREY GODSELL, FOREIGN EDITOR, CSM, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE SINCE ABOUT FIFTYTHREE. HE WAS AWARE OF SCHORR'S WRITING FOR THE CSM BEFORE HE, INSELF, WORKED FOR THE CSM. GODSELL WORKED FOR BBC IN WASHINGTON AND USED THE FACILITIES OF CBS FOR THE LONDON BROADCASTS, AND WHEN SCHORR CAME BACK FROM HOLLAND TO BE PERMANENTLY WITH CBS, HE BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH HIM. HE STATED THAT WHILE IN HOLLAND, SCHORR WROTE NUMEROUS ARTICLES FOR THE CSM, AND BASED ON HIS KNOWLEDGE OF APPOINTEE, BOTH PROFESSIONALLY AND PERSONALLY, HE RECOMMENDS HIM FOR A POSITION OF TRUST WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. HE RELATED THAT HE KNOWS NOTHING DEROGATORY ABOUT APPOINTEE.

ON AUGUST TWENTY, INSTANT, [REDACTED] OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING COMPANY, FORMERLY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] FOR THE CSM, ADVISED APPOINTEE WAS A REGULAR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT BUT NOT ON SALARY FOR THE CSM IN HOLLAND

END PAGE TWO

b6
b7C

*Anton
more*

Society

PGE THREE

FROM ABOUT FORTYEIGHT TO FIFTYTHREE. THE CSM HAD NUMEROUS
STRINGERS AND APPOINTEE WAS ONE OF THESE. DURING THIS PERIOD
THEY FORMED A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP AND [REDACTED] HAS
A HIGH RESPECT, BOTH INDIVIDUALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY, FOR
APPOINTEE. HE KNOWS NOTHING DEROGATORY ABOUT APPOINTEE.
HE DESCRIBED APPOINTEE AS A LOYAL CITIZEN WHOM HE
RECOMMENDS MOST HIGHLY FOR FOR A SENSITIVE POSITION WITH THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

b6
b7C

MAIL COPY TO NEW YORK.

END

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 20 1971

TELETYPE

IR 331 BA PLAIN

11:34 AM URGENT 8-23-71 GAW

TO DIRECTOR

WFO

FROM BALTIMORE (131-FH)

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Felt_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Bishop_____
Mr. Brennan CD_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. Dalbey_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Ponder_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Walters_____
Mr. Soyars_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

MR. McMill
ROOM 2448

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR; SPIN, BUDED AUGUST TWENTY-THIRD

TEXT.

RE BUREAU NITEL TO WFO, AUGUST TWENTIETH INSTANT AND BA
TELEPHONE CALL TO WFO AUGUST TWENTY INSTANT.

DEFENSE CENTRAL INDEX OF INVESTIGATION (DCII), FORT
HOLABIRD, MARYLAND, WAS CHECKED THIS DATE AND REFLECTED
NO INFORMATION FOR APPOINTEE LOCATED AT FORT HOLABIRD,
MARYLAND; INFORMATION POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH APPOINTEE
IS LOCATED IN THE FILES OF THE OSI.

OSI FILE L FH 63 H QD 36-34354. WFO HANDLE. RUC

CCD

END

LRS FBI WA

AUG 20 12 11 PM '71

RECEIVED-MARTIN

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

59 OCT 8

1971

August 20, 1971

Mr. Lawrence M. Higby
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Higby:

P I am enclosing a memorandum of what our files show on Daniel Louis Schorr. I have also initiated a complete investigation of Schorr and, as soon as it is completed, I will forward it to you.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

JEH:RM (3)

EX-103

REC-26

OCT 1 1971

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
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Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DELIVERED BY LIAISON
ON 8/20/71

59 OCT 8 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 20, 1971

Re: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

Schorr, a radio and television commentator, was born on August 31, 1916, in New York City of Russian-born parents. He received a B.S. degree from City College, New York, New York, in 1939. Schorr was Assistant Editor of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from 1934 to 1941. He was News Editor of the Netherlands News Agency in New York City from 1941 to 1948, and was a free-lance correspondent from 1948 to 1953. Schorr has been employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) since 1953. He was a Washington correspondent for CBS News from 1953 to 1955 and also had special assignments in Latin America and Europe during this period. He was stationed in Moscow, Russia, from 1955 to 1958, when the Soviets refused to permit him to return to that country. From 1958 to 1960 he had roving assignments in the U. S. and Europe, and since 1960 he has been Chief of the CBS News Bureau, Germany and Central Europe, with headquarters in Bonn, Germany.

JEH:RM (3)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
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Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

161-255-
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 8/20/71

FROM : L. H. Martin

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to the Director's request, the following information is set forth concerning Schorr. On August 19, 1971, President Nixon requested that an expedite investigation of Schorr be conducted.

Schorr, a radio and television commentator, was born on August 31, 1916, in New York City of Russian-born parents. He received a B.S. degree from City College, New York, New York, in 1939. Schorr was Assistant Editor of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from 1934 to 1941. He was News Editor of the Netherlands News Agency in New York City from 1941 to 1948, and was a free-lance correspondent from 1948 to 1953. Schorr has been employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) since 1953. He was a Washington correspondent for CBS News from 1953 to 1955 and also had special assignments in Latin America and Europe during this period. He was stationed in Moscow, Russia, from 1955 to 1958, when the Soviets refused to permit him to return to that country. From 1958 to 1960 he had roving assignments in the U. S. and Europe, and since 1960 he has been Chief of the CBS News Bureau, Germany and Central Europe, with headquarters in Bonn, Germany.

Bureau files contain no information of a derogatory nature concerning Schorr. The files disclosed he had been in contact with Soviet officials in the U. S. regarding visa and other matters in connection with his assignment in Moscow, Russia, with CBS.

ACTION:

The requested investigation of Schorr has been initiated and will be expedited.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Martin
- 1 - Mr. Auerswald

OJA:dc
(6)

59 OCT 8 1971

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

PKP 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
COMMUNICATIONS

AUG 20 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Felt_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Bishop_____
Mr. BrennanCD_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. Dalbey_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Pender_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Walters_____
Mr. Soyars_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

NR02 SL PLAIN

5:45PM NITEL 8-20-71 BGH

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM: ST. LOUIS (161-NPRC-M)

DDANIEL LOUIS SCHOOR. SPI. BUDED AUGUST TWENTYTHREE NEXT.

RE BUTEL TO WFO AUGUST TWENTY LAST.

MR. M...
ROOM 1246

MILITARY RECORDS, NPRC-M, ST. LOUIS, MO., INDICATED DANIEL LOUIS SCHOOR, SN FOUR TWO ZERO FIVE NINE ZERO ONE THREE, WAS INDUCTED INTO U. S. ARMY DECEMBER NINE, FORTYTHREE, AND ENTERED ACTIVE DUTY DECEMBER THIRTY, FORTYTHREE, NEW YORK, N. Y. HONORABLY DISCHARGED NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, FORTYFIVE, AS SGT., FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

HAD NO FOREIGN SERVICE. WAS AUTHORIZED GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL, WORLD WAR II VICTORY MEDAL, AMERICAN THEATER CAMPAIGN MEDAL. CONDUCT AND EFFICIENCY RATINGS SHOWN AS EXCELLENT AND NO RECORD OF COURTS-MARTIAL OR ABSENCE WITHOUT OFFICIAL LEAVE.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH SHOWN AS AUGUST THIRTYONE, SIXTEEN, NEW YORK, N. Y. RUC

END

JHW FBI WASH DC

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

59 OCT 8 1971

8-20
FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 20 1971

TELETYPE

NR029 NY CODE

NITEL 8-20-71 SLB

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK (161-3894)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED AUGUST TWENTY
THREE, SEVENTY ONE, WITHOUT FAIL.

RE BUREAU NITEL, AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTY ONE.
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.

ON AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTY ONE, [REDACTED]
OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB, [REDACTED], NEW YORK
CITY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT SHE WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE
ANY INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE APPOINTEE IN HER OVERSEAS
MEMBERSHIP FILE, HER ACTIVE NON-RESIDENT FILE OR IN HER
DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS. SHE STATED THAT HER OFFICE IS CURRENTLY
IN THE PROCESS OF MOVING TO A NEW LOCATION AND THAT ALL
RECORDS OF FORMER MEMBERS WHO HAVE RESIGNED ARE IN STORAGE
AND NOT ACCESSABLE.

ON AUGUST TWENTY INSTANT, [REDACTED]
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, MEMBERSHIP DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL
ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, FIVE EIGHT EAST SIX EIGHT STREET,
NYC, ADVISED SCHORR MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING CAPTIONED
COUNCIL SINCE JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTY. [REDACTED] ADVISED
SHE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH SCHORR. ON AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTY ONE,

END PAGE ONE

59 OCT 8 1971

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MR. [REDACTED]
ROOM 1446

b6
b7c

161-4254-8
NOT RECORDED

12 OCT 1 1971

b6
b7c

PAGE TWO

MR. GEORGE FRANKLIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CAPTIONED COUNCIL ADVISED HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH SCHORR. ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT PHILIP E. MOSELY, WHO PROPOSED SCHORR FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CAPTIONED COUNCIL, NEGATIVE. MOSELY IN HOSPITAL, CANNOT BE DISTURBED. ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT [REDACTED] WHO ENDORSED SCHORR FOR CAPTIONED COUNCIL, NEGATIVE; [REDACTED] OUT OF TWON.

b6
b7C

IN NINETEEN SIXTY, MOSELY MADE FOLLOWING COMMENTS REGARDING SCHORR

MOSELY HAD NUMEROUS OCCASIONS TO BENEFIT FROM SCHORR'S SHARP PERCEPTIONS AND BROAD UNDERSTANDING OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS. HE HAS ATTRACTIVE PERSONAL AND INTELLECTUAL QUALITIES AND IS TOP NOTCH PERSON IN EVERY RESPECT.

b6
b7C

IN NINETEEN SIXTY, [REDACTED] MADE FOLLOWING COMMENTS REGARDING SCHORR

IN COURSE OF WORK AS [REDACTED] - AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION, FOLLOWED SCHORR'S REPORTING AS MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT CLOSELY. OFTEN INVITED SCHORR TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS TO REVIEW PROGRAMMING POLICIES OF RADIO LIBERTY AND TO EVALUATE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMMUNIST BLOC. SCHORR HAD IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAKE. HE IS THOUGHTFUL, ARTICULATE AND HAS GENUINE INTEREST IN CONDUCT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY OF UNITED STATES.

ON AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTY ONE, BILL GILLEN, CBS NEWS, ADVISED THAT RADIO TELEVISION ANALYSTS ASSOCIATION LISTED IN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATION ADDRESS TWENTY FOUR EAST THIRTY NINTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. A PHYSICAL CHECK OF CAPTIONED ADDRESS REVEALED THE ASSOCIATION WAS NO LONGER LOCATED THERE. NO LISTING CONTAINED IN MANHATTAN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. NO LISTING IN MANHATTAN ADDRESS DIRECTORY.

MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

BRONX, NEW YORK, ADVISED AUGUST TWENTY, NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE, MRS. TILLIE G. SHCOOR, AN ELDERLY LADY IN HER EIGHTIES, HAS RESIDED AT THE AFOREMENTIONED ADDRESS FOR MANY YEARS AND ENJOYS AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. SHE STATED MRS. SCHORR LIVES ALONE AND SHE HAS NEVER HEARD ANYTHING BUT KIND REMARKS CONCERNING HER.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

ON AUGUST TWENTY INSTANT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE IS A RETIRED PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (NYU) AND FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS), IN WASHINGTON, D. C. DURING WORLD WAR II.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] STATED THAT HIS NEIGHBOR, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAS BEEN RESIDING AT [REDACTED]

SINCE APPROXIMATELY SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SEVENTY, AND CONTINUES TO RESIDE AT THAT ADDRESS. HE MENTIONED THAT IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT [REDACTED] IS PRESENTLY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF [REDACTED] AT NYU.

HE MENTIONED THAT HE IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO OR THREE CHILDREN.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT IT WOULD APPEAR

THAT [REDACTED] IS A MAN OF GOOD REPUTATION, IN THAT HE HAS NEVER HEARD ANYTHING OF AN UNFAVORABLE NATURE

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

CONCERNING HIM. HE STATED THAT THE [REDACTED] FAMILY ARE QUIET PEOPLE WHO TEND TO THEIR OWN BUSINESS AND HAVE LITTLE CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE NEIGHBORS, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE PLEASANT WHEN YOU MEET THEM ON THE STREET.

ON AUGUST TWENTY INSTANT, [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS BEEN RESIDING ON THE BLOCK FOR APPROXIMATELY THE PAST FOUR YEARS, HOWEVER, HE STATED THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF [REDACTED]. HE MENTIONED THAT THIS IS NOT UNUSUAL IN THAT HE KNEW VERY FEW PEOPLE ON THE BLOCK AND THE PEOPLE DO NOT SEEM TO OVERLY SOCIALIZE WITH ONE ANOTHER.

IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX, ONI (PROTECT) FURNISHED A LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GUILD WHO CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP. AMONG THE NAMES LISTED WAS DANIEL SCHORR.

END

TRC FBI WDC

u.l.c.

8-20-71

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS WASHINGTON FIELD
NEW YORK
ALEXANDRIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY

REBUTEL AUGUST ONE NINE, LAST.

DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY.

P

Ag

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 20 1971
915PM TRC
TELETYPE

101-8258-9
NOT RECORDED
10 OCT 1 1971

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

OJA:smr
(3) *smr*

Return to Mr. Young, Room 1258.

2460
OCT 8 1971

4/1/72
L.H.M.

084
Gj

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

8-20-71

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAT BONN, GERMANY

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

REBUCAB AUGUST NINETEEN, LAST. DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION
IMMEDIATELY. SUCAB SUMMARY OF ANY INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED.

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (route through for review)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
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Ponder _____
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Gandy _____

DHY:dc

(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 20 1971

9:35 PM

TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

59 OCT 8 1971

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Return to Mr. YOUNG, Room 1258.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 8/20/71

FROM : L. H. Martin

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memoranda today regarding reaction of CBS personnel to our investigation of Schorr, which has been requested by Lawrence M. Higby at the White House.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, [] called Higby in San Clemente at 4:45 p.m. today and advised him of the reaction our Agents received in both Washington and New York from CBS personnel, and particularly the fact that, according to John Sharnick, Chief, CBS New York, Schorr had advised him that he had no idea he was being considered for any appointment with the Federal Government and that he had requested the investigation be discontinued until he had some information as to the position involved.

Higby advised [] that in view of these developments the FBI should discontinue its investigation until we hear further from Higby.

ACTION: For information. If further information is received from Higby, you will be immediately advised.

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Martin
- 1 - Mr. Young
- 1 - Mr. []

RHH:mfM

RHH (8)

59 OCT 8 1971

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *G/m*

DATE: 8/20/71

FROM : L. H. Martin *LHM*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Previous memos have indicated we are conducting an expedite Special Inquiry concerning Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) correspondent, at the request of the President.

At 3:15 p.m. today Supervisor [] New York, telephoned Supervisor D. H. Young, at the Seat of Government and advised that New York has just contacted John Sharnick, producer of documentaries for CBS, New York, regarding Schorr. Sharnick was very cooperative, but stated he had just talked to Schorr on the telephone prior to the interview. He stated that Schorr told him he had no idea that he was being considered for any appointment with the Federal Government. Schorr also told Sharnick he had requested that the investigation be discontinued until he had some information as to the position involved. (No such request has been received by us.) Sharnick also said that Schorr told him he was embarrassed by the contacts with his CBS colleagues by Bureau Agents in conducting the investigation.

Sharnick advised he would be happy to furnish any information he knows concerning Schorr, but stated that until he received a "go ahead" from Schorr, he would make no comments concerning him.

ACTION: If approved, SA [] will contact Lawrence M. Higby, San Clemente, to determine if this case should be continued.

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Martin
- 1 - Mr. Young

DHY:mfm
(6)

REC-45

161-8258-1201
91
OCT 1 1971

59 OCT 8 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *G/*

FROM : L. H. Martin *LHM*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: 8/20/71

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

P My previous memo 8/20/71 set forth the results of a check of Bureau files concerning captioned individual, concerning whom we are conducting an expedite investigation at the request of the President.

It was indicated that Schorr is an employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and since 1960 had been Chief of the CBS News Bureau, Germany and Central Europe, with headquarters in Bonn, Germany.

Investigation this morning indicates Schorr has been transferred back to the United States and is presently residing in Washington, D. C., with his family. He is apparently assigned to the CBS Washington Bureau.

The Washington Field Office has advised that contact was made earlier this morning with William Small, Chief, CBS Washington Bureau, who was informed that an investigation was being conducted concerning Mr. Schorr for a position of responsibility with the Federal Government. No mention was made of the White House and, of course, we are not aware of the position involved. Small stated he was shocked to hear this as he had no indication that Schorr was being considered for any Federal position. He said he did not want to lose Schorr and refused to furnish any information concerning him unless he was informed concerning the details of the position involved. Of course, ~~he~~ ^{EX-117} he was furnished no such information. *ap*

Washington Field has advised that, due to the potential embarrassment involved, it is not felt that Small's subordinates should be interviewed concerning Schorr. Also, in all probability, Small's attitude is now known to his subordinates who would be reluctant to talk. *b6 b7C*

ACTION: Washington Field was instructed that for the time being no further contact should be made with the CBS-Washington Bureau. Gertrude Brown in Mr. Alexander Butterfield's office at the White House was advised by Agent concerning Small's comments.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young

DHY:mfm

59 OCT 8 1971

should advise who requested it. H

19

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <u> Hickling 1242 </u>
	Supervisor <u> V </u> Room Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Dr. J. L. ...
 Birthdate & Place 8/3/16 NY
 Address _____

Localities N /

'R # _____ Date 8/1/81 Initials DE

Prod.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	97-1405	
	Daniel	
NP	61-7566-3638	
N/D	64-31486-35	
SI	-39 p37	
NP	65-30092-5601	
NP	100-17826-348	
NP	100-378747-195	90.17
	Daniel	
	105-44980	
NP	62-81260-8	
NP	64-46535-24	
NP	-23	
NP	65-57668-116	
NP	65-60255-579	
N/D	65-68530-269	90.27
NP	94-4-925-A	
	NY 100-44514-6715	15.8
	97-2989-163	17.23

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Daniel L. MorrisSupervisor J. J. [unclear] Room 1742R# Date 8/19 Searcher Initial 422Prod. FILE NUMBERSERIALDaniel C

	<u>100-7326-225 p25</u>
*ND	<u>100-351585-19</u>
	<u>NY Times 7/1/58</u>
NP	<u>100-354839-717,</u>
NP	<u>-855</u>
NP	<u>-1459,</u>
NP	<u>-1788 p25</u>
*ND	<u>100-362176-76</u>
NP	<u>100-378747-179,</u>
NP	<u>-181</u>
NP	<u>100-401291-85</u>
NP	<u>105-20276-114</u>
NP	<u>105-28637-132 30-50</u>
NP	<u>105-28705-20 p61,</u>
NP	<u>-22 p17,</u>
NP	<u>-32</u>
Note ND	<u>105-36612-89</u>
ND	<u>105-36679-10</u>
NP	<u>105-74247-7</u>
NP	<u>105-122316-51</u>
NP	<u>140-7876-5</u>

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒ SERIALIZED ☒ FILED ☒

Subj: Personal and Confidential

Supervisor W. J. [unclear] Room 1142

R# _____ Date _____ Initial WJ

Prod. _____

SERIAL

Don Cohen

NP	65-60074-115
NP	100-351585-1246
NP	100-357569-18 p37
NP	105-20110-58,
NP	-61
NP	105-53671-1
	signed
N1	100-3-10-12-1 p112
N1	100-458709-35-5-1-1-3
N1	105-174709-2
N1	116-233307-6
N1	140-20240-11 p17
	J. H. - 17
	NK

8/20/71

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, BOSTON

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (161-3094) (P)

SUBJECT: DANIEL LEWIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY
BUDED: 8/23/71 WITHOUT FAIL

Re New York telephone call to Boston, 8/20/71.

The following is being submitted to Boston to confirm referenced telephone call.

The President has requested extremely expeditious investigation of SCHORR who is being considered for Presidential Appointment, position not stated. Do not indicate White House interest to persons contacted.

SCHORR, radio and television commentator, born 8/31/16, at New York City. Since 1960 has been Chief, Columbia Broadcasting System News Bureau, Germany, Central Europe. Current Who's Who reflects appointee employed as Free Lance Correspondent, Christian Science Monitor (CSM), from approximately 1946 to 1953.

On 8/20/71, [redacted] CSM, 500 5th Avenue, New York City, advised that records pertaining to former employees are maintained at CSM Main Office, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts. She also advised that due to fact appointee worked as Free Lance Correspondent, a formal record as such may not have been maintained. She suggested that [redacted] CSM, Boston, Massachusetts, be contacted to ascertain where a record of this type of employment would be maintained.

2 - Boston
① - Bureau
1 - New York
EAD:ptf
(5)

OCT 8 1971

161-8258-14

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 21 1971

Spec. Inv.

b6
b7C

NY 161-3894

LEAD:

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Will attempt to confirm
above employment with CSM.

6/20/71

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (101-3094) (P)
SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPI

Re New York telephone conversation with WFO, 6/20/71.

This is confirming referenced telephone conversation for WFO to contact following individuals acquainted with SCHORR:

HOWARD K. SMITH, American Broadcasting Company,
IRVING R. LEVINE, National Broadcasting Company, all respective companies WDC.

CHARLES E. BOHLEN, State Department, who was U.S. Ambassador to Russia when appointed CBS Moscow News Bureau.

Also Senator BARRY GOLDWATER who made reference to SCHORR in his book "The Conscience of a Majority".

WFO interview the above.

4 - Washington Field
1 - Bureau
1 - New York

EMM:mc
(5)

101-3094
NOT RECORDED

2 AUG 21 1971

Spec. Inv.

10016

8/20/71

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, WFO
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (161-3894)
SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPIN
BUDED: 8/23/71

ReBunitel to New York, 8/20/71 and NY telephone call,
8/20/71.

SCHORR member Overseas Writers Association. Offices
at 1029 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

LEAD:

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Verify SCHORR's membership
in captioned association at 1029 National Press Building.

AP

2-WFO
1-Bureau
1-New York

GWK:bid
(5)

16

NOT RECORDED
3 OCT 21 1971

[Signature]

39 OCT 1971

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 21 1971

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD _____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

STATE 149

NITEL 8-21-71

TO DIRECTOR NR. 188-21

FROM LEGAT BONN

TRANSMITTED IN CODE -
PARAPHRASE IF DISSEMINATED

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(6)
DATE 09-27-2010

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

MR. MARTIN
ROOM 1246

REBUCAB AUGUST TWENTY LAST.

62 BKA BUNDESKRIMINALAMT (BKA - WEST GERMAN FEDERAL CRIMINAL

(S) POLICE) AND

b1

CHECKS NEGATIVE ON APPLICANT.

RECEIVED 4:58AM DCW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

161-8254-17
NOT RECORDED
18 OCT 1 1971

3RD CC: MR. DAY

~~SECRET~~

59 OCT 8 1971
ORIG MR. WALTERS

NR001 NY PLAIN

918 AM NITEL 8-23-71 JLW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK 161-3894 5P

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Brennan CD _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Pender _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED AUGUST TWENTY
THREE, SEVENTYONE, WITHOUT FAIL.

RE BUREAU NITEL AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTYONE.

9 minutes
ASSOCIATES

Columbia
Broadcast
System
MR. MARTIN
ROOM 1140
UP
RALPH PASKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF NEWS, AND EXECUTIVE
EDITOR, CBS, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR AT
LEAST TWELVE YEARS AND REGARDS HIM AS AN OLD FRIEND WHOM
HE RESPECTS PERSONALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY. HE DESCRIBED
HIM AS HARDWORKING AND COMPETENT AND A PERSON OF GOOD CHARACTER,
ASOCIATES, AND LOYALTY, WHOM HE COULD RECOMMEND FOR A
POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED] "CBS EVENING NEWS WITH
WALTER CRONKITE", ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR
ABOUT TEN YEARS AND DESCRIBED HIM AS A "REAL CHARGER" AND VERY
EFFECTIVE REPORTER. HE STATED HE FEELS HE IS A PERSON OF
UNQUESTIONED CHARACTER AND ASSOCIATES AND A LOYAL AMERICAN
CITIZEN WHOM HE CAN UNHESITANTLY RECOMMEND FOR A POSITION
OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE ONE

59 OCT 8 1971

1971

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NOT RECORDED
18 OCT 1 1971

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] CBS, ADVISED HE HAS

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KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR ABOUT TEN YEARS AND THAT HE FEELS HE IS A HARD-WORKER, AN OUTSTANDING REPORTER, A PERSON OF UNQUESTIONED CHARACTER, REPUTABLE ASSOCIATES, AND A LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN. HE STATED HE KNEW NOTHING OF A ^EDEROGATORY NATURE CONCERNING HIM THAT MIGHT PROVE AN EMBARRASSMENT TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

^{A.} WILLIAM LEONARD, VICE- PRESIDENT ~~AND DIRECTOR IN CHARGE~~ *(News Programming)* OF *(NEWS PROGRAMMING)* CBS, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS AND THAT SCHORR WORKS UNDER HIM AND THAT HE KNOWS HIM NOW PRIMARILY IN THAT CAPACITY, BUT THAT THEY FORMERLY WERE COLLEAGUES AND SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCES. HE ADVISED SCHORR IS HARD-WORKING AND EXTREMELY COMPETENT AND A PERSON OF OUTSTANDING CHARCTER, REPUTABLE ASSOCIATES, AND A LOYAL AMERICAN. HE STATED HE KNEW OF NOTHING OF A DEROGATORY NATURE CONCERNING HIM AND THAT HE HAD HIS HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.

used RICHARD S. SALANT, PRESIDENT, CBS NEWS DIVISION, *at?!!*
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE DESCRIBED HIM AS CONSCIENTIOUS, TIRELESS AND EFFECTIVE, WITH A HIGH STANDARD OF PERSONAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS. HE STATED HE WAS A PERSON OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, ASSOCIATES, AND A LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM HIGHLY FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE. HE ADVISED THE APPOINTEE HAS BEEN WORKING IN WASHINGTON, DC SINCE HE HAS RETURNED TO THE US AND IS IN NY ONLY IRREGULARLY AND INFREQUENTLY.

Foreign Editor

used

[REDACTED] THE NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK,

NEW YORK, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, BOTH SOCIALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY, FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED], SCHORR WAS A NEW YORK TIMES "STRINGER" DURING THE NINETEEN FIFTIES, PRIOR TO HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. [REDACTED]

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b7C

STATED THAT SCHORR IS AN INDIVIDUAL OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, GOOD HABITS AND ASSOCIATES WITH THE FINEST PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND ENJOYS AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION. [REDACTED]

STATED THAT SCHORR IS CONSIDERED AMONG HIS PEERS AS A RESPONSIBLE AND KNOWLEDGEABLE NEWSPAPER MAN AND TOPPING UNHESITATINGLY WOULD RECOMMEND SCHORR FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

ON AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTYONE, ERNEST LEISER, EXECUTIVE PRODUCER, CBS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY YEARS. APPOINTEE SUCCEEDED HIM AS CHIEF OF CBS NEWS BUREAU IN GERMANY AROUND NINETEEN SIXTY AND LEISER WAS HIS SUPERVISOR FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN SIXTYONE TO NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR WHEN LEISER SERVED AS DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION NEWS. APPOINTEE ALSO SERVED AS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW AND EAST EUROPE. APPOINTEE VERY COMPETENT AND CAPABLE ADMINISTRATOR. HONESTY, LOYALTY, MORAL CHARACTER AND ASSOCIATES ARE ABOVE REPROACH. HE ENDORSED APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED], CBS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED HE HAD TALKED WITH SCHORR THIS PM. SCHORR ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT HE WAS CONTACTED BY THE FBI IN WASHINGTON, DC CONCERNING APPOINTMENT. SCHORR ADVISED [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF BEING CONSIDERED FOR AN APPOINTMENT OR THE NATURE OF THE APPOINTMENT AND HAD ASKED THAT INVESTIGATION BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL SUCH TIME THAT HE WAS PROVIDED WITH THIS INFORMATION.

[REDACTED] WAS VERY COOPERATIVE AND STATED THAT HE WOULD BE PERFECTLY WILLING TO OFFER HIS COMMENTS TO THE FBI BUT NOT UNTIL HE RECEIVED THE GO AHEAD FROM SCHORR.

END PAGE FOUR

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*am
Dundee
Co. NY* *TO NEW ABC NY*

ABC EVENING NEWS,

ONE THREE THREE ZERO AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK CITY,
ADVISED ON AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTYONE, HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE
SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY SIX WHEN HE WAS A PRODUCER AT CBS. HE

b6
b7C

ADVISED APPOINTEE WAS HEAD CBS CORRESPONDENT STATIONED IN BONN,
~~GERMANY~~ *GERMANY* ~~234,5,6~~, AND COVERED EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DURING LATE NINETEEN
FIFTIES AND EARLY NINETEEN SIXTIES. [] STATED []

[] IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE, IN HUNGARY, WHEN SCHORR WAS
DOING STORY ON COMMUNISM IN THAT COUNTRY AND RUSSIANS "ALMOST THREW
HIM OUT BECAUSE OF HIS DILIGENT NEWS GATHERING ACTIVITIES".
HE EXPLAINED SCHORR WAS EXTREMELY DISPLEASED WITH ^HUNGARIAN
COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES BECAUSE THEY CONTINUALLY THWARTED HIS
ACTIVITIES AND SCHORR WOULD NOT COMPROMISE WITH THEM. HE
STATED HE CONSIDERS APPOINTEE TO BE MAN OF UNBENDING
PRINCIPLES AND INDIVIDUAL HIGHLY RESPECTED BY HIS COLLEAGUES. HE
STATED APPOINTEE IS MOST COMPETENT CORRESPONDENT AND RESOR^uCFUL
INDIVIDUAL WHOM HAS CULTIVATED BEST SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN MANY
EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS. HE ADVISED DURING NINETEEN SIXTIES
APPOINTEE HAS BECOME EXPERT CORRESPONDENT REGARDING DOMESTIC
AFFAIRS, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.

[] CONCLUDED THAT APPOINTEE WAS INDIVIDUAL ABOUT WHOM HE KNEW
NOTHING OF A DEROGATORY NATURE AND WAS OF UNQUESTIONED CHARACTER,
ASSOCIATES, REPUTATION, AND LOYALTY, WHO WOULD BE VALUABLE
ASSET TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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CREDIT AND ARREST CHECKS NEGATIVE REGARDING APPOINTEE.
ARREST CHECKS NEGATIVE REGARDING APPOINTEE'S MOTHER AND

[]

A CHECK OF BVS RECORDS OF ALL FIVE BOROUGHES NEGATIVE
REGARDING APPOINTEE.

END

27-008 NY PLAIN

1016AM NITEL 8-23-71 SJW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK (161-3894) 12P

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY, BUDED AUGUST TWENTY
THREE, SEVENTY ONE, WITH ^{out} FAIL.

CSantomas
REFERENCE BUREAU NITEL, AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTY ONE.

EDUCATION;

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK (CCNY), NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

ON AUGUST TWENTY, SEVENTY ONE, SA

CAUSED A REVIEW OF THE RECORDS OF CCNY WHICH REFLECT
DANIEL L. SCHORR, DATE OF BIRTH AUGUST THIRTEEN, SIXTEEN,
RESIDENCE ONE SEVEN EIGHT FOUR PROSPECT AVENUE, BRONX,
NEW YORK, ATTENDED CCNY FROM FEBRUARY, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE
TO FEBRUARY, NINETEEN THIRTY NINE (SIX YEARS) AND RECEIVED A
B. S. IN SOCIAL SCIENCE ON FEBRUARY ONE, THIRTY NINE. HE HAD
PREVIOUSLY ATTENDED DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, FROM SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN THIRTY TO FEBRUARY, NINETEEN
THIRTY THREE.

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Young	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MR. MARTIN
RCM

b6
b7C

161-4258-1991
NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

CCD
59 OCT 8 1971

NY 161-3894

PAGE TWO

EMPLOYMENT;

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY SIX SIXTY FIRST AVENUE NEW YORK,
NEW YORK.

ON AUGUST TWENTIETH, SEVENTY ONE, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] CAPTIONED FIRM FROM APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN THIRTY
FOUR UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY ONE. SAID EXACT DATES OF EMPLOYMENT
WERE UNAVAILABLE. STATED THAT HE AND THE APPOINTEE HAD WORKED
TOGETHER. DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A VERY GOOD NEWSPAPERMAN
DURING HIS TENURE WITH THE CAPTIONED FIRM AND THAT HE WAS
WELL THOUGHT OF BY CO-WORKERS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION .
DURING HIS TIME OF EMPLOYMENT AND AFTER LEAVING. HE HAD NOT
KEPT IN TOUCH WITH THE APPOINTEE SINCE THE EARLY NINETEEN
FORTIES, BUT HE DID KNOW THE APPOINTEE ENJOYED AN EXCELLENT
END PAGE TWO

NY161-3894

PAGE THREE

REPUTATION AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESS. [REDACTED] SAID THAT THE APPOINTEE, AS FAR AS HE KNEW HIM, HAD GOOD ASSOCIATES WHILE EMPLOYED WITH THE CAPTIONED FIRM AND THERE WAS NO REASON TO QUESTION HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT BASED ON HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPOINTEE THIRTY YEARS AGO.

b6
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Vict VICTOR BIENSTOCK, PRESENTLY EXECUTIVE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH WEEKLY AND AMERICAN EXAMINER, FORMERLY MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CAPTIONED FIRM, ADVISED ON AUGUST TWENTIETH, SEVENTY ONE, THAT HE HAD ORIGINALLY HIRED THE APPOINTEE WHILE HE WAS ATTENDING CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK TO WORK AS A REPORTER FOR THE JEWISH NEWSPAPER FOR THE COLLEGE. AFTER GRADUATING FROM COLLEGE, THE APPOINTEE WAS HIRED FULL TIME. BIENSTOCK ADVISED THAT
END PAGE THREE

PAGENY161-3894

PAGE FOUR

HE CANNOT STATE THE EXACT DATES OF THE EMPLOYMENT, BUT HE FELT THAT THE YEARS OF NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR UNTIL NINETEEN FORTY ONE WERE SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

BIENSTOCK ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY HIMSELF AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PRESS. BEINSTOCK DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A MAN OF GREAT HONOR AND INTEGRITY AND ONE WHO IS KNOWN TO BE A PRACTICAL AND RESONABLE MAN. BIENSTOCK ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS KNOWN TO BE A GOOD PRACTICAL REPORTER WHO HAS MADE AND WORKED IN JUST ABOUT EVERY IMPORTANT OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

BIENSTOCK SAID THAT THE APPOINTEE'S ASSOCIATES AND REPUTATION THROUGH THE YEARS HAVE BEEN ABOVE REPROACH. BIENSTOCK SAID THAT HE HAD NO HESITATION WHATSOEVER ABOUT RECOMMENDING THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH
END PAGE FOUR

NY161-3894

PAGE FIVE

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. BIENSTOCK SAID THAT THERE WAS NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO QUESTION THE APPOINTEE'S LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

ON AUGUST TWENTY INSTANT, [REDACTED] FORMERLY [REDACTED] OF CAPTIONED AGENCY, PRESENTLY [REDACTED] OF WASHINGTON STAR SYNDICATE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED], THAT THE APPOINTEE HAD WORKED FOR HIM FOR A COUPLE OF YEARS WHILE HE WAS [REDACTED] [REDACTED] OF THE CAPTIONED FIRM. [REDACTED] STATED HE WAS UNABLE TO REMEMBER THE EXACT DATE, BUT HE DID REMEMBER THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS AN ENERGETIC, AN EXTRAORDINARY CAPABLE YOUNG MAN WHO ENJOYED EXCELLENT ASSOCIATES AND REPUTATION. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS A VERY SOLID REPUTATION AMONG THE MEMBERS OF HIS PROFESSION AND IT IS FELT THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS GROWN IN STATURE.

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END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

AND REPUTATION IN THE PROFESSION. [REDACTED] SAID HE KNEW OF NOTHING DEROGATORY CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM WITHOUT RESERVATION FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

BRONX HOME NEWS, THIRTY EAST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, BRONX, NY.

[REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ABOVE NEWS ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD. STATED YEARS AGO WAS COMPANY BY SAME NAME, BUT WENT OUT OF BUSINESS.

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ANETA (NETHERLANDS) NEWS AGENCY, NEW YORK CITY.

[REDACTED] NETHERLANDS INFORMATION SERVICE, SEVEN ONE ONE THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ABOVE AGENCY WENT OUT OF BUSINESS LATE NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT OR NINETEEN FORTYNINE. STATED SHE HAS MET SCHORR IN PAST AND RECALLED WHEN HE ASSOCIATED ABOVE AGENCY. STATED ONLY PERSON IN USA WHO WORKED WITH SCHORR ABOVE AGENCY LEFT LAST MONTH FOR EUROPE. [REDACTED] STATED SCHORR RECEIVED AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING WRITTEN ARTICLES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (CBS)

[REDACTED] NEWS DEPARTMENT,

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CBS, FIVE THREE ZERO WEST FIFTY SEVENTY STREET, ADVISED THE APPOINTEE HAS BEEN WORKING FOR CBS SINCE NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE, BUT THAT HE IS ON A YEARLY CONTRACT AND THAT NO REGULAR EMPLOYMENT RECORD IS MAINTAINED. SHE STATED HIS SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER IS ZERO FIVE SIX - ONE ZERO - NINE SIX ONE SIX.

FRED FRIENDLY, ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT ON MATTERS OF

BROADCASTING, PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF CBS, ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AND DESCRIBED HIM AS A PERSON OF EXEMPLARY CHARACTER, OF GREAT INTEGRITY WHO LEADS AN ALMOST PERFECT LIFE. HE ADVISED HE HAS BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH HIM AT VARIOUS TIMES SINCE THE APPOINTEE HAS BEEN WORKING FOR CBS SINCE NINETEEN FIFTYTHREE, AND THAT HE FELT HIM TO BE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER, ASSOCIATES, AND A LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN WHOM HE COULD RECOMMEND FOR A POSITION WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

END PAGE SEVEN

Edward A. Murrow

Proof of

Brashear
J. J. J.

PAGE EIGHT

REVIEW OF FILES CONCERNING APPOINTEE AT THE NEW YORK
TIMES NEWSPAPER MORGUE ON AUGUST TWENTY INSTANT BY SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] REVEALED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THIS
INVESTIGATION..

APPOINTEE AND TWO OTHER INDIVIDUALS, [REDACTED]
OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY (NBC) AND [REDACTED] AN
AMERICAN CAMERAMAN, WERE ARRESTED AND DETAINED FOR A FEW HOURS ON
AUGUST THIRTEEN SIXTYONE BY THE EAST GERMAN POLICE. APPOINTEE
AND [REDACTED] ARRESTED NEAR FRIEDRICH STRASSE RAILWAY STATION,
EAST BERLIN, WHEN THEY SOUGHT TO TAKE PICTURES OF THE SEALING OF
BERLIN BORDER. [REDACTED] ARRESTED WHILE STROLLING NEAR
BRANDENBURG GATE. APPOINTEE AND [REDACTED] RELEASED AFTER SHORT
DETENTION AND [REDACTED] DETAINED FOR SEVERAL HOURS. NEW YORK
TIMES ARTICLE ON SEPTEMBER ONE SEVENTY, ENTITLED "WHITE HOUSE
REPORT AWARE OF RETREAT BY ROGERS OF AIDE" SET FORTH THAT IN
BOOK WRITTEN BY SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER ENTITLED "THE
CONSCIENCE OF A MAJORITY", GOLDWATER CHARGED THAT APPOINTEE,
DURING NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, WHEN APPOINTEE WAS BONN
END PAGE SIX

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PAGE

NINE

CORRESPONDENT FOR CBS, AND ONE ARTHUR J. OLSEN HAD TRIED
"TO PORTRAY THE IDEA THAT I WAS TRYING TO FORGE LINKS"
WITH NEOFASCIST GROUPS. GOLDWATER REFERRING TO CHARGE BY
OLSEN AND APPOINTEE THAT HE, GOLDWATER, HAD BEEN FREQUENTLY
CORRESPONDING WITH WEST GERMAN MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
HANS CHRISTOPH SEEBOHM, REPORTEDLY A RIGHT WING FIGURE. GOLDWATER
OPPOSED SELECTION OF OLSEN AS HEAD OF STATE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF PRESS RELATIONS AND APPARENTLY STATE DEPARTMENT DID
CANCEL APPOINTMENT OF OLSEN, PROBABLY WITH APPROVAL OF WHITE HOUSE.

APPOINTEE ARRANGED FOR FORMER SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV
TO MAKE HIS FIRST TELEVISION APPEARANCE ON AMERICAN NETWORK, WHICH
WAS FILMED ON MAY TWENTYEIGHT FIFTYSEVEN. APPOINTEE INTERVIEWED
KHRUSHCHEV, ATTRACTING CONSIDERABLE COMMENT IN AMERICAN PRESS.
UNTIL THAT TIME, APPOINTEE REMARKABLY EXEMPT FROM CRITICISM FROM
SOVIET PRESS ALTHOUGH THIS INTERVIEW IN QUESTION PROMPTED SOVIET
PRAVDA TO LABEL APPOINTEE AS "PROVOCATEUR" AND "ADVENTURER".
CARICATURE DEPICTED APPOINTEE AS CARRYING HUGE "SMEARPOT"

END PAGE NINE

PAGE TEN

AROUND MOSCOW, AS CONTAINED IN PRAVDA. APPOINTEE NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN TO SOVIET UNION AS CORRESPONDENT IN DECEMBER, FIFTYSEVEN.

IN SUMMER OF FIFTYEIGHT, STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WDC THAT APPOINTEE HAD BEEN EXCLUDED, NO REASON OFFERED, ALTHOUGH APPOINTEE BELIEVED ACTION RESULTED FROM HIS PARTICIPATION IN SPECIAL BROADCAST CONCERNING HUNGARIAN REBELLION. CBS MOSCOW BUREAU ORDERED CLOSED ON AUGUST EIGHT, FIFTYEIGHT.

APPOINTEE'S SERVICE WHILE IN SOVIET UNION APPARENTLY PUT HIM IN TOUCH WITH THEN UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION CHARLES E. BOHLEN, AS APPOINTEE REOPENED CBS INFORMATION NEWS BUREAU MOSCOW IN FIFTYFIVE WHEN BOHLEN WAS AMBASSADOR.

APPOINTEE, DURING NOVEMBER, FIFTY, RECEIVED FIRST "SILENT AWARD FOR JOURNALISM" FROM NETHERLANDS PRESS REGARDING APPOINTEE'S FEBRUARY, FORTYNINE, STORY ABOUT SMALL DUTCH TOWN SENDING MONEY AND FURNITURE TO WARREN, ARKANSAS, WHICH HAD BEEN DEVASTATED BY TORNADO.

END PAGE TEN

PAGE ELEVEN

APPOINTEE, IN MAY, FIFTYFIVE, APPOINTED OFFICER OF THE
ORDER OR ORANGE NASSAY BY ROYAL DECREE AT HAGUE, NETHERLANDS.

REVIEW OF OLD APPOINTEE'S BYLINES TO NEW YORK TIMES
FROM FORTY TWO THROUGH SIXTY SIX INDICATED NO UNFAVORABLE
INFORMATION REGARDING APPOINTEE'S CHARACTER, LOYALTY, REPUTATION OR
ASSOCIATES DURING HIS TOURS OF DUTY IN BENELUX COUNTRIES.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, LEADS TO INTERVIEW SENATOR BARRY
GOLDWATER AND AMBASSADOR BOHLEN FURNISHED TO WFO.

END

JTJ FBI WASH DC HODXX HOLD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan *CB*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. J. H. Gale
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 8/23/71

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*
1 - Mr. R. S. Young
1 - Mr. L. H. Martin
1 - Mr.

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan *✓*
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale *✓*
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to Martin to Gale memoranda dated 8/20/71 advising of the negative reaction of CBS personnel to interviews concerning the subject. This reaction was furnished by Supervisor to Lawrence Higby at San Clemente on Friday afternoon, 8/20/71, and he asked that the investigation be discontinued until we hear further from him.

This afternoon Higby called from San Clemente and said the investigation should be cancelled; however, requested that all information developed by the Bureau to date concerning Schorr be furnished his office. He was advised this would be done.

The Special Investigative Division has been advised and will direct the field to immediately submit results of its investigation up to the time the case was discontinued. This information will be summarized and be furnished to Higby.

ACTION:

For information.

RHH:djs
(9)

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

59 OCT 8 1971

F B I

Date: 8/24/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-7706) (P)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPI
BUDED 8/23/71 w/f

8/24/71
ReButeletypes 8/20/71 and BA teletype 8/20/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a biographical resume concerning the appointee furnished by the appointee on 8/20/71.

The following investigation was conducted prior to Bureau instructions to discontinue instant investigation.

EMPLOYMENT

Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)

On 8/20/71, [redacted] CBS, WDC, advised he would not make any comment concerning the appointee, make available personnel records or permit interview of CBS staff personnel in absence of knowing details of the reason for the instant inquiry, including identity of employing agency and position involved.

- ① - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO

JHM/cn
(2)

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ENCLOSURE

161-7254-21
NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

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Robert G. Hunkeler
Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

59 OCT 8 1971

1971

Special Agent in Charge

WFO 161-7706

On 8/20/71, the appointee advised he had recently learned that he "is being considered for a high level Government job." However, he had no other knowledge of such a job and was embarrassed at his place of employment by being asked about this by his associates. He stated he preferred that none of his associates at CBS be interviewed concerning him. He noted that since [redacted] [redacted], above, would not authorize review of CBS personnel records at this office, personnel records of the CBS New York office should be reviewed. He furnished the attached biographical resume concerning his background and also furnished the following names of professional acquaintances:

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RON ZIEGLER, White House Office
Senators JACOB JAVITS and JAMES L. BUCKLEY of NY
Senator HENRY JACKSON of Washington
Secretary of Treasury, JOHN CONNOLLY
A.M. ROSENTHAL, Managing Editor of NY Times
[redacted], Christian Science
Monitor

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The appointee advised that for three weeks after 8/21/71, he would be on vacation and could be contacted at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Aspen Hill, Colorado.

White House Office

On 8/20/71, SA [redacted] determined that records of the Personnel Office and records of the Records Office, White House Office, contained no information concerning the appointee.

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WFO 161-7706

JWH:djw

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PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

NBC *me*

On August 20, 1971, IRVING R. LEVINE, News Correspondent, National Broadcasting Company, 4001 Nebraska Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that he has known the appointee both professionally and socially since 1955. He first met the appointee when they were both assigned to Moscow as foreign correspondents in 1955. SCHORR worked for Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), and LEVINE worked for National Broadcasting Company (NBC). SCHORR was in Moscow from 1955 to 1957, at which time his visa was not renewed, and he returned to the United States. This came as a result of a news program produced by CBS which resulted in that network being "put out" of Moscow.

LEVINE stated that the appointee is a brilliantly capable and professional news correspondent of the highest degree. He is honest, straight forward, dedicated and loyal to both the news colony and the United States. He possesses a sharp wit which allows him to communicate effectively with people of all levels of Government and business. His loyalty to his country is unquestioned and his moral character is above reproach. He is a man of his word and is highly respected by his associates in the news colony.

LEVINE further advised that he does not know the appointee's wife; however; through his discussions with the appointee, he is convinced that the appointee is a happily married man. The appointee is a man of moderation and possesses no known offensive habits. LEVINE unhesitatingly recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence in the Federal Government.

LEVINE offered the following names of individuals who are acquainted with the appointee:

GEORGE HERMAN, Columbia Broadcasting System,
Washington, D. C.

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[redacted] Columbia Broadcasting System,
Washington, D. C.

[redacted] National Broadcasting Company,
Los Angeles, California.

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[redacted], Latin American Editor, Newspaper
(name unknown), Phoenix, Arizona.

WFO 161- 7706

JMJ:vrh

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The following investigation was conducted by SA
[redacted] on August 20, 1971:

WFO
HOWARD K. SMITH, Main Correspondent, Anchor Man,
American Broadcasting Company (ABC) EVENING NEWS, ABC,
1124 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. (WDC),
was interviewed and furnished the following information
regarding DANIEL SCHORR;

ABC

Mr. SMITH has known the appointee since the early 1950's, and he considers him to be a "first-class" reporter. The appointee is very abrasive, insulting, and he is the type of reporter that he would like to have on his staff. He considers SCHORR to be extremely intelligent, and the previously mentioned terms in describing the appointee are necessary, in his opinion, for an individual to be an outstanding news correspondent. Mr. SMITH added that the Columbia Broadcasting System hired the appointee on his recommendation.

Mr. SMITH advised that he knows the appointee on a social basis and that he considers him to be a very reliable, dependable, and emotionally stable individual. He has on occasion met his wife and they seem to be very happily married. He has never had any reason to doubt the appointee's character, associates, reputation, or loyalty. He highly recommended Mr. SCHORR for a position of trust and confidence with the U.S. Government.

[redacted] Capital Hill Correspondent, ABC News, ABC, 1124 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., WDC, advised that he has known the appointee since approximately 1965 or 1966. He advised that he thinks very highly of Mr. SCHORR as a fellow news correspondent and also as an individual. He noted that he is not aware of any other newsman who works as hard at his job as the appointee. He further advised that Mr. SCHORR possesses a fine mind and that he is a very logical thinker. He added he has always

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WFO 161- 7706

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admired the reasoning process that Mr. SCHORR possesses. He described the appointee as an individual that is extremely competent, reliable, temperate, and emotionally stable. To his knowledge, the appointee is very happily married.

[] considered the appointee's politics to be slightly left of center, but he definitely was not a radical. He further advised that there was no question in his mind as to the appointee's character, associates, reputation, or loyalty. He highly recommended Mr. SCHORR for a position of trust and confidence.

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On 8/20/71, CHARLES E. BOHLEN, 2811 Dumbarton Street, N.W., WDC, former Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., now retired, advised he has known the appointee DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR since 1955, when he and the appointee were both working in Moscow. He had at least weekly contact with the appointee during the period 1955 through 1957. They had frequent contact on professional business and occasionally played polker together. He regards SCHORR as an extremely intelligent and capable newsman and a highly loyal U.S. citizen. He commented favorably regarding SCHORR's character, associates and reputation and stated he has never heard of any derogatory information concerning SCHORR.

Regarding Moscow's refusal to renew SCHORR's passport in 1957, BOHLEN advised he could recall no particular incident and stated he attached no particular significance to this action. He pointed out that literally hundreds of news correspondents are refused visa renewals and that this in no way reflects unfavorably on the individual. BOHLEN further advised he recalled that SCHORR was still working in Moscow at the time of his own departure as he recalled SCHORR attending several going away parties tendered in his behalf.

BOHLEN advised he has a high opinion of SCHORR as a newsman but could not recommend him for a Government position without knowing the nature of and requirements for such a position.

The above interview was conducted by

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WFO 161-7706

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On 8/20/71, [REDACTED] to Senator JACOB JAVITS, NY, advised he has known the appointee as a professional acquaintance for the past 2½ years. He described the appointee as an excellent reporter, a hard working, enterprising, thorough and dependable individual. He said he is a "hard nosed reporter not easily thrown off the scent of a news story." He said he had no hesitation in recommending him as being a thoroughly loyal American citizen of the highest type character and associates, well qualified for Government employment in any position of trust and confidence.

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NEIGHBORHOOD

3507 R Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

The following investigation was conducted on
8/20/71, by SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WDC, advised that she has resided at this residence since March, 1971. She advised she does know that the appointee lives next door to her. She was not really sure as to how long he has lived there. She has never met the appointee, but she has met the appointee's wife and two children. To her knowledge, the appointee is a very stable person and she could offer no derogatory information.

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[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], WDC, advised that they have lived at this residence for approximately two months. They have never had any contact with the appointee, but know of his residence on the block. They have met his wife and two children. They could offer no information of a derogatory nature regarding the appointee.

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[REDACTED] WDC, advised that she is personally familiar with the appointee in both a professional and social nature. She is employed by the New York Times as a [REDACTED] reporter. As a result of her employment, she has frequent contact with the appointee. She commented favorably as to his character and ability. She described his family as fine and well adjusted people. She would recommend the appointee for any position of trust with the Federal Government.

[REDACTED] WDC, advised that he has been a resident of the neighborhood for 26 years. He is not personally familiar with the appointee, but knows that he is a resident in the neighborhood. He could think of nothing that has come to his attention that might reflect unfavorably upon the appointee.

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WFO 161-7706

CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES

On 8/20/71, SA [] determined that records of the Credit Bureau, Inc., indicated the appointee has a satisfactory credit record.

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On 8/20/71, SC [] determined that records of the Metropolitan Police Department contained no information concerning the appointee []
[]

It is to be noted that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

On 8/20/71, IC [], determined that records of the Prince Georges County, PD, U.S. Park Police and the Montgomery County PD contained no information concerning the appointee [].

WFO 161-7706

MISCELLANEOUS

The following information was obtained on 8/20/71, from the General Index Card File at the House Committee on Internal Security, Cannon House Office Building, Room 305, WDC, by IC [REDACTED].

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SCHORR, DANIEL

The Progressive, March 1958 - Writer of article "Life is Hard But Better For Average Russian." (Pages 16-18).

SCHORR, DANIEL (OF CBS)

Daily World, 2/10/71, Page 11. Scheduled to speak at the labor conference in Miami Beach, Feb. 12-13. The conference will be about "Collective Bargaining and the News Media."

On 8/20/71, [REDACTED], Clerk, Foreign Agents Registration Section, Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, advised SA [REDACTED] a search of her files to the present time contained no record of SCHORR.

On 8/20/71, SC [REDACTED] determined records of the U.S. Secret Service contained no derogatory information concerning the appointee.

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On 8/20/71, SC [REDACTED] determined that records of the Civil Service Commission contained no information concerning the appointee.

On 8/20/71, [REDACTED] Overseas Writers, National Press Building, WDC, advised he was unable to locate any record of the appointee being a current or

WFO 161-7706

past member of the association. [] pointed out that records of former members are destroyed and for this reason it was entirely possible SCHORR had been a member in the past but had allowed his membership to lapse.

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LEAD: WFO: Security Office, U.S. Department of State.

JKS



STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

BIOGRAPHY

July 1970

DANIEL SCHORR ... CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENT

CBS News Correspondent Daniel Schorr, veteran of 15 years reporting in Europe and around the world, now has a broad assignment specializing in America's social problems.

From his base in the Washington Bureau of CBS News, Schorr travels around the United States to cover major stories connected with poverty, urban renewal, social security, Medicare, air and water pollution and human and civil rights.

Schorr returned to Washington in May 1966, after six years as head of the CBS News Bureau for Germany and Eastern Europe. In announcing his news assignment, Richard S. Salant, CBS News President, stated:

"It is clear that a social revolution is in progress in America. That revolution requires a great reporter to analyze the progress being made. With Dan Schorr, we have a senior correspondent who has witnessed Europe's renewal in the postwar period who will bring his experience to bear on America's brand of renewal."

For Schorr, the assignment meant a return to Washington almost 13 years to the day that he joined CBS News in the nation's capital. He served in Washington from May 1953 until September 1955, when he was sent to reopen the CBS News Bureau in Moscow, which had been closed by Stalin. A second tour of duty in Washington came in 1958, after he had been excluded from Moscow.

Schorr's departure from Germany was noted in the German press. An editorial in Die Welt recalled his CBS REPORTS broadcast on the career of former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and on East Germany, and his "Twentieth Century" broadcast, "Who Killed Anne Frank?" which dealt with the continuing search for Nazi criminals.

ENCLOSURE

161-8255

21

Schorr 2

The editorial said that Schorr painted for America "a picture of Germany characterized by objectivity and fairness. Schorr was always critical, but just." He has been awarded the German Grand Cross of Merit...the highest decoration West Germany has given a journalist. During his six years in Bonn, Schorr also worked on the CBS REPORTS broadcast "East Europe -- Satellites Out of Orbit" and other broadcasts concerning Germany, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

As CBS News Moscow Correspondent, Schorr arranged Nikita Khrushchev's historic first television appearance in 1957 on "Face the Nation."

He has also served at the United Nations, Warsaw, Geneva and has had assignments in Latin America and Asia. In January 1960, he filmed a joint interview in Havana with Fidel Castro and Anastas Mikoyan which revealed for the first time that the Soviet Union was arming Cuba.

Before joining CBS News in 1953, Schorr was a correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, and later for The New York Times, in the Benelux countries. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands conferred on him the decoration of Officer of Orange-Nassau. He also won the first William the Silent Prize -- \$2,500 and a gold medal -- for articles on the Netherlands.

In 1967 Schorr married Lisbeth Bamberger, deputy director of the Health Division of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

CAPSULE CLOSE-UP:

Born: August 31, 1916, New York City
Education: City College of New York
Height, weight: 5'11 1/2", 170 lbs.
Home: Washington, D.C.
Family life: Married to the former Lisbeth Bamberger
Son, Jonathan and
Daughter, Lisa

* * *

F B I

Date: 8/26/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-7706) (P)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPI
BUDED 8/23/71

~~ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-01-2010 BY 60322/UC/LRP/PLJ/jn

(OGA info not class per 11-22-10 letter)

Referral/Consult

Re Bureau teletypes 8/20/71; WFO airtel 8/24/71.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3 Per CIA

(1) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO
JHM:dam
(2)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

12 OCT 1 1971

Referral/Consult

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

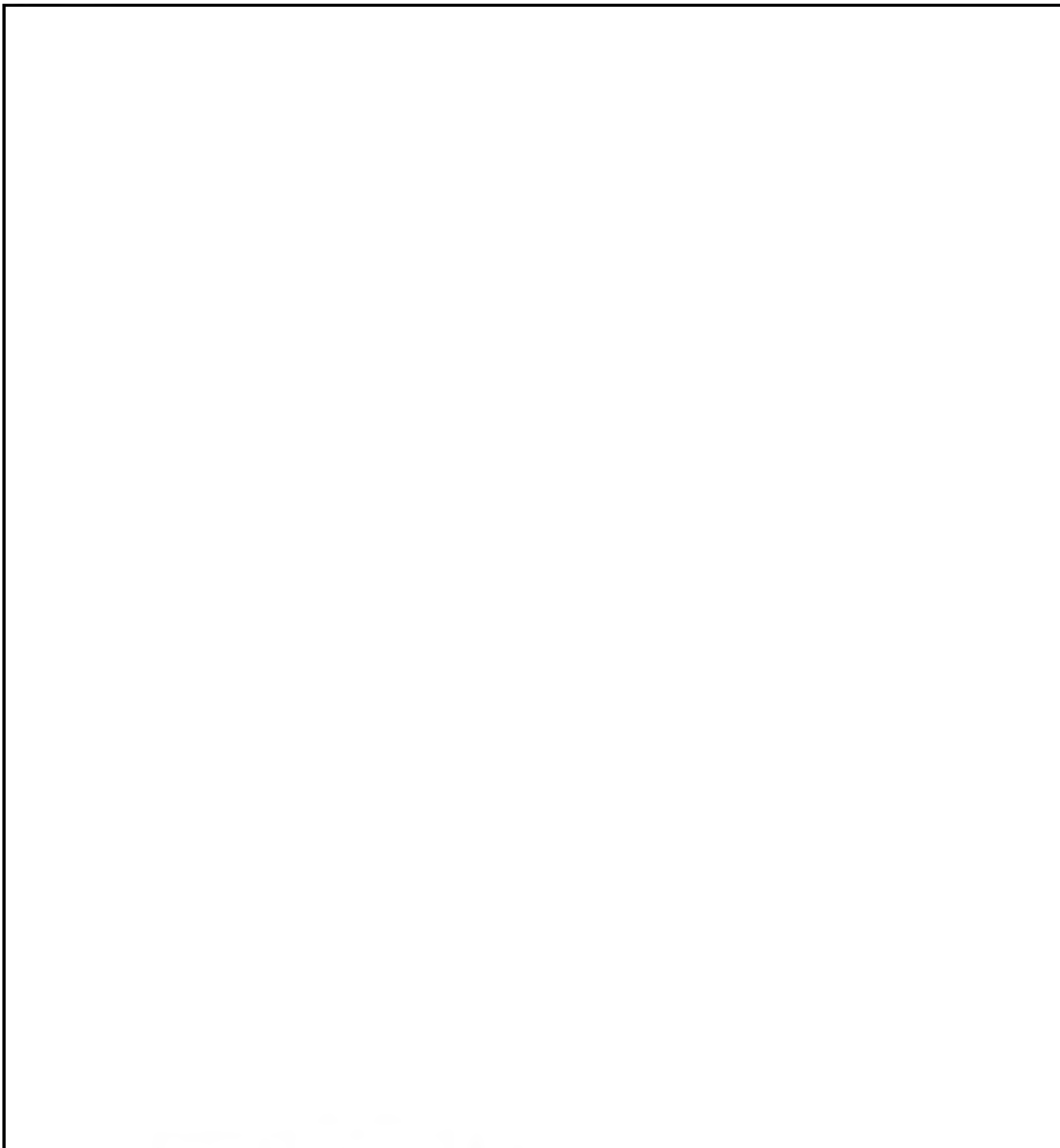
M

Per _____

59 OCT 8 1971

WFO 161-7706

Referral/Consult



[REDACTED]

WFO 161-7706

Referral/Consult



LEAD: WFO: IRS.

Washington Post
11/17/57

Newscaster Hints Deal on Red Satellites

Russia may be considering a "big deal" with the United States for settling the problems of middle Europe, Daniel Schorr, CBS correspondent in Russia, said here yesterday.

Schorr spoke before an audience of more than 400 persons at a National Press Club luncheon. Schorr has been stationed in Russia for the last 18 months and is returning to Moscow in the near future.

He said that recent Soviet proposals contain a "hint" that Russia may be willing to withdraw from occupation of her satellites if the United States will withdraw its forces from Western Europe.

Schorr said that Russia's thinking on this possibility stems mainly from the recent uprisings in Hungary and from "ferment" within Russia.

"Grand Settlement"

Schorr said he thought the possibility of a "grand, big settlement of Central Europe" is something for the United States State Department to consider.

Schorr's talk was filled with anecdotes about the life of a reporter in Russia. He explained that there is no "censorship bureau" in Russia, but that censorship is handled by a "literary bureau."

One of the most important abilities for a correspondent, he explained, is "to take a walk around the block." On these walks, Schorr said, a correspondent is able to make "non-official contacts" with "students, intellectuals and even workers."

Schorr added: "walking is good for our health."

161-8254-22

ENCLOSURE

5 1755-2

SECURITY

1 - Mrs. Brown
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young
August 26, 1971

BY LIAISON

Mr. Lawrence H. Higby
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Higby:

On August 19, 1971, you requested an investigation of Mr. Daniel Louis Schorr. On August 20, 1971, you advised that the requested investigation should be discontinued.

In accordance with your request, enclosed herewith is a summary memorandum containing the results of investigation concerning Mr. Schorr, which had been conducted prior to its discontinuance.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE: Request received 8/19/71 from Higby. On 8/20/71, he requested investigation be discontinued but that he be furnished results of any investigation done. Schorr is CBS correspondent in Washington, D. C. Partial investigation favorable.

sample
An Applicant-type investigation was conducted in 8/71 concerning the captioned individual. The results of this investigation which developed no derogatory information were furnished to the White House. For detailed results of this investigation, you are referred to *Butterfield* at the White House.
SS, 2-2-73, PR 1-29-73
SS, TSD-625-76 MFD 7-27-76
Returned & Destroyed 12-1-75 SA

Olson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Soyars _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DHY:mfm
(7)

ENCLOSURE

DELIVERED BY LIAISON
ON 8/27/71

REC-45

REC-RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

OCT 8 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RETURN TO MR. YOUNG, ROOM 1258.
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

August 26, 1971

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. SCHORR COVERED INQUIRIES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AS TO HIS CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ABILITY, AND GENERAL STANDING, BUT NO INQUIRIES WERE MADE AS TO THE SOURCES OF HIS INCOME.

The information in this summary memorandum does not represent the results of a full field investigation concerning Mr. Schorr.

Birth

Mr. Schorr was born on August 31, 1916, in New York, New York.

Education

Mr. Schorr intermittently attended City College, New York, New York, from February, 1933, to February, 1939, receiving a B.S. degree.

Employment

From 1934 to 1941 Mr. Schorr was employed as a reporter by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York, New York.

From 1941 to 1948, except for a period of military service, he was employed as a news editor by the Netherlands News Agency, New York City.

From 1948 to 1953 Mr. Schorr was employed as a free-lance correspondent, contributing to "The New York Times" and the "Christian Science Monitor."

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gale _____
Ponder _____
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Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DHY:mfm

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RETURN TO MR. YOUNG, ROOM 1258.

ENCLOSURE

Daniel Louis Schorr

Since 1953 Mr. Schorr has been employed in various capacities by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated (CBS), as a news correspondent in the United States, Latin America, and numerous European countries, including the Soviet Union. Since May, 1966, he has been assigned to Washington, D. C.

Military Service

Mr. Schorr was inducted into the United States Army as a private on December 9, 1943, and entered on active duty on December 30, 1943. He was honorably discharged as a sergeant on November 27, 1945. His record is clear.

Marital Status

Mr. Schorr and his wife, the former [redacted] reside at 3507 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., with their two minor children, [redacted]

Interviews

Richard S. Salant, President, CBS News Division, New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Schorr since 1961, primarily on a professional basis. He stated Mr. Schorr is conscientious, tireless, and effective, and possesses high standards of personal conduct and ethics. He said Mr. Schorr has been working in Washington, D. C., since his return to the United States from Europe in 1966 and is in New York irregularly and infrequently. Mr. Salant commented favorably concerning Mr. Schorr's character, reputation, loyalty, and associates, and he highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility.

[redacted] "The New York Times," New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Schorr both socially and professionally for the past fifteen years. [redacted] said that during the late 1940's and early 1950's Mr. Schorr was a "stringer" for "The New York Times." He advised that Mr. Schorr is widely known as a responsible and knowledgeable newspaperman whose character, reputation, loyalty, and associates are above reproach. He said Mr. Schorr's personal conduct is impeccable at all times. He stated he would recommend him without hesitation for any position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

b6
b7c

Daniel Louis Schorr

[redacted] Television News, American Broadcasting Company (ABC), New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Schorr both socially and professionally since the 1950's, when he, [redacted] was a [redacted] at CBS.

[redacted] stated that prior to 1966 Mr. Schorr was Chief of the CBS News Bureau covering Germany and Central Europe, with headquarters in Bonn, Germany. He stated [redacted] Mr. Schorr in 1961 in Hungary, when Mr. Schorr was writing a story on communism in that country. He said Mr. Schorr was almost thrown out of Hungary because of his diligent news gathering activities. He said Mr. Schorr was extremely displeased with the Hungarian communist authorities because they continually thwarted him and he would not compromise with them. He advised that Mr. Schorr is a most competent correspondent and a resourceful individual, and since 1966 has become an expert regarding domestic affairs with particular emphasis on the American economy. He said Mr. Schorr is a man of unbending principles who is highly respected by his colleagues.

[redacted] made favorable comments concerning Mr. Schorr's character, loyalty, reputation, and associates, and he recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility.

Howard K. Smith, news commentator, ABC, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Schorr since the early 1950's and considers him a "first-class" reporter. Mr. Smith stated Mr. Schorr is the type of reporter that he, Mr. Smith, would like to have on his staff. He stated Mr. Schorr is extremely intelligent but is sometimes abrasive and insulting, which characteristics, Mr. Smith stated, are necessary for a person to be an outstanding news correspondent. Mr. Smith said CBS hired Mr. Schorr on his, Mr. Smith's, recommendation. He advised that he has also known Mr. Schorr socially and has met his wife. He stated Mr. Schorr is happily married and his personal conduct is above reproach at all times. He further stated Mr. Schorr is reliable, hardworking, and emotionally stable. He said he has never had any reason to doubt Mr. Schorr's character, reputation, loyalty, or associates, and he highly recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government.

Victor Bienstock, former Managing Editor, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York, New York, advised he originally hired Mr. Schorr in 1934 as a reporter. He said Mr. Schorr is held in the highest esteem by him, Mr. Bienstock, and other members of the press. Mr. Bienstock described Mr. Schorr as a man of

Daniel Louis Schorr

"great honor" and integrity who is practical and reasonable. He said Mr. Schorr is widely known as a highly competent reporter who has worked in practically every important office of CBS. He stated Mr. Schorr's character, loyalty, reputation, and associates are above question, and advised he has no hesitation whatsoever in recommending Mr. Schorr for any position of trust and responsibility.

Twenty other associates and acquaintances of Mr. Schorr's, including those listed hereinafter, were interviewed. They advised he is a loyal American whose character, reputation, and associates are above question. Those acquainted with the other members of his family advised they are all reputable persons. He was described as a man of integrity who is widely known as a hardworking newspaperman and correspondent. It was stated he is a "hard-nosed" reporter who is not easily distracted from his work. It was also stated he is emotionally stable and conducts himself as a gentleman at all times. They recommended him for a position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government.

[redacted] Jewish
Telegraphic Agency, New York City

Fred W. Friendly, former President,
CBS News, New York, New York

Irving R. Levine, news correspondent,
National Broadcasting Company,
Washington, D. C.

[redacted] news correspondent,
ABC, Washington, D. C.

Charles E. Bohlen, former United States
Ambassador to the Soviet Union,
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

[redacted] to
Jacob K. Javits, United States Senator
from New York, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] Foreign Editor, CBS,
New York City

William A. Leonard, Vice President
(News Programming), CBS, New York City

Daniel Louis Schorr

Ernest Leiser, Executive Producer, CBS,
New York, New York

[redacted] "Christian Science
Monitor," Boston, Massachusetts

b6
b7C

Close Relatives

Mr. Schorr's father, Louis Schorr, is deceased. In addition to his wife and children, previously mentioned, his only close relatives are his mother, Tillie Schorr, and his [redacted], both of New York, New York,

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from the appropriate credit reporting agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Schorr.

Information has been received from the appropriate law enforcement agencies indicating their files contain no information concerning Mr. Schorr or his close relatives.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Schorr:

Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil
Service Commission; United States Secret Service;
Defense Central Index of Investigations,
Fort Holabird, Maryland; and the White House Office.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Schorr.

F B I

Date: 9/7/71

Transmit the following in _____
AIRTEL (Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (161-1197) (-RUC-)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY

BUDED: 8/23/71

Re Bureau teletype to WFO, 8/20/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of CIA letter
dated [redacted] one copy of CIA memo dated
[redacted] and one copy of
CIA Report [redacted]

b3 Per CIA

Since all of the above is presently in possession
of the Bureau [redacted]

- ① - Bureau (Enc. 3) (By Courier)
1 - Alexandria
ALP:sw
(2)

ENCLOSURE "ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 1 1971

Approved: _____

59 OCT 8 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Enc. to Bureau

(File # _____)

From AX - File # 161-1197

Bufile # _____

No. & Description:

1 copy of CIA letter [redacted]

1 copy of CIA memo [redacted]

RE: 1 copy of CIA report [redacted]

b3 Per CIA

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re Alexandria airtel to the Bureau, 9/7/71.



161-8258-24

ENCLOSURE

4:19 PM

November 10, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

MR. FELT

MR. ROSEN

MR. BISHOP

MR. CLEVELAND

Daniel/Louis Schorr

Honorable H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President, called. He said that as I may know, the Washington Post is pranking up a story on an FBI investigation of CBS (Columbia Broadcasting System) correspondent Daniel Schorr and apparently the Bureau has confirmed to Ken Clawson, a reporter for the Washington Post, that such an investigation was ordered by the White House. I commented I would doubt that because my orders are to not give Clawson the time of day. Mr. Haldeman said he would be surprised if we had, but Clawson claims he does have this confirmation from the Bureau and in any event he is going apparently with the story that the White House is investigating this reporter. Mr. Haldeman said that I may recall that there was a request for a check on him back in the middle of August and obviously the White House would have no useful purpose in getting any more publicity on it than is necessary so what he wanted to do was be sure we did not supply Clawson or any of the rest of the press with anything.

I told Mr. Haldeman my standing orders are not to give the time of day to him and I will check on it right away. Mr. Haldeman said that Ron Ziegler, Press Secretary, is concerned that they are going to try to create a repression of newsmen type of thing. I said that is the usual line. Mr. Haldeman said he thought they would slough it off over there and if they ask any questions, say they would not have anything to say as obviously information is sought on individuals at various times for various reasons such as appointments, routine checks, et cetera, and not have anything more to say and he assumes that is the position the Bureau would take. I said we will not have anything to say and I would check and let him know, as it may have been confirmed by the Public Information Office of the Department of Justice.

I tried to reach Mr. Haldeman at the White House and he was out of the office, so his assistant, Mr. Higby, called and said he was with Mr. Haldeman at the time he had first called me. I told Mr. Higby I would give the information to him.

Tolson

Felt

Rosen

Mohr

Bishop

Miller, E.S.

Callahan

Casper

Conrad

Dalbey

Cleveland

Ponder

Bates

Tavel

Walters

Soyars

Tele. Room

Holmes

Gandy

4:28 PM

REC-52

MCT-1

22 NOV 15 1971

JEH (NOV 23 1971)

NOV 15 1971

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME 10:05 AM

DATE 11-11-71

BY JED

November 10, 1971

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Felt, Rosen, Bishop, Cleveland

I told Mr. Higby that this afternoon, Clawson, whom we consider to be no good, contacted Mr. Bishop, one of the Assistant Directors who is in charge of public relations, and stated he wished to be advised if the FBI had conducted an investigation of Daniel Echorr, a TV news employee of CBS, at the request of the White House sometime during August, 1971. Mr. Bishop told Clawson it would not be possible for the FBI to make any comment on this inquiry whatsoever and at this point, Clawson advised Bishop the FBI may not realize it but the FBI had been used by someone at the White House in connection with the investigation of Echorr. Clawson stated he had talked to a number of people who had been contacted by the FBI in August, 1971, in connection with an investigation of Echorr and these people informed him the FBI was investigating Echorr because he was being considered for a high Government position. Clawson stated two of the people that told him this were Dr. Frank Stanton, President of CBS, and Richard Salant, President of CBS News Division. Clawson stated he had been informed by a source in the White House that Echorr was never being considered for appointment to a Government position and that the individual who made the request of the FBI was aware of this but he had asked the FBI to conduct an investigation allegedly in connection with possible employment but actually for the purpose of getting background information on Echorr in an expedite manner. I said Mr. Bishop advised Clawson the FBI would have no comment to make.

I continued that a review of the files reveals that we were asked on August 10, 1971, to make an investigation of Echorr and we sent a wire to the field accordingly. I said we interviewed officials of CBS at New York and they expressed great surprise that Echorr was under investigation and requested it be discontinued as Echorr did not know what position he was being considered for. I said we brought this to Mr. Higby's attention at San Clemente and he ordered that we discontinue the investigation unless we heard something further. Mr. Higby said that was right and they have not done anything since then. I said Clawson is a "second story" worker. I said for some time my orders have been that he is not to be given the time of day on anything.

Mr. Higby asked if there was any indication who at the White House confirmed this. I said this memorandum had just come into me after

November 10, 1971

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Felt, Rosen, Bishop, Cleveland

Mr. Haldeman called says that Clawson said the Bureau was being used by someone in the White House and he had been informed by a source in the White House, name not given, that Schorr was never being considered for a Government position and the individual who made the request of the FBI was aware of this but asked the FBI to conduct the investigation allegedly for a possible Government position but actually to get background information on Schorr in an expeditious manner.

Mr. Higby thanked me and said he would get this information to Mr. Haldeman as soon as he returned and if Mr. Haldeman had any more questions, he would get back to me.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: 11/10/71

FROM : T. E. Bishop *TEB*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson ☒
Felt ☒
Rosen ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Miller, E.S. ☒
Callahan ☒
Casper ☒
Conrad ☒
Dalbey ☒
Cleveland ☒
Ponder ☒
Bates ☒
Tavel ☒
Walters ☒
Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

M. R. Jones

Ken Clawson, a reporter for the "Washington Post," who is well known to the Bureau, telephoned Bishop on the afternoon of 11/10/71. He stated that he wished to be advised if the FBI had conducted an investigation of Schorr, who is a television news employee of the Columbia Broadcasting System, at the request of the White House sometime during August, 1971. Bishop told Clawson that it would not be possible for the FBI to make a comment on his inquiry. At this point Clawson advised Bishop that the FBI might not realize it but the FBI had been "used" by someone in the White House in connection with its investigation of Schorr. Clawson stated that he had talked to a number of people who had been contacted by the FBI in August, 1971, in connection with an FBI investigation of Schorr and that these people had informed him that the FBI was investigating Schorr because he was being considered for a high government position. Clawson stated that two of the people who had told him this were Dr. Frank Stanton, the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), and Richard Salant, the President of the CBS News Division. Clawson said that he has been informed by a source in the White House that Schorr was never being considered for appointment to a government position and that the individual who had made the request of the FBI was aware of this but had asked the FBI to conduct an investigation, allegedly in connection with possible employment, but actually for the purpose of getting background information on Schorr in an expedite manner.

Bishop advised Clawson that the FBI would have no comment to make concerning his information.

A review of Bureau files reflects that on August 19, 1971, the Bureau initiated a special inquiry investigation on Schorr and the teletype sent to interested offices began as follows: "The President has requested

1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Cleveland

TEB:asg (6)

(CONTINUED-OVER)

REC-38

161-8258-26

NOV 17

b6
b7c

CRIME RESEARCH

Bishop to Felt memorandum
Re: "Daniel Louis Schorr"

b6
b7C

* extremely expedite investigation of Schorr who is being considered for Presidential appointment, position not stated. Do not indicate White House interest to persons contacted." The Bureau files also reflect that the request for the investigation apparently emanated from Lawrence M. Higby at the White House. On August 20, 1971, during the course of our investigation, our New York and Washington Field Offices were advised by officials of CBS, who were contacted during the course of the investigation, that Schorr had informed them that he had never applied for a position in the Federal Government, was surprised that he was being considered for such position, and that he had requested that the investigation be discontinued until he had some information as to the position involved. This information was brought to the attention of Lawrence H. Higby of the White House, who was then at San Clemente, California, on 8/20/71 and Mr. Higby instructed that the investigation be discontinued until we heard further from him. The offices involved in the investigation were immediately instructed to discontinue the investigation.

On the afternoon of 8/23/71, Mr. Higby called SA [redacted] from San Clemente and said that the investigation should be cancelled but that all information developed to date concerning Schorr should be furnished to Higby's office. A summary reflecting the investigation that had been conducted was furnished to Higby by cover letter dated 8/26/71.

RECOMMENDATION

SD/GEM

None. for information.

* USUAL LANGUAGE

- 2 -

Adhere to "no comment"
in all dealings with
Chavaro.

#

3:47 PM

November 12, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. FELT
MR. ROSEN
MR. BISHOP
MR. CLEVELAND

Honorable H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President, called. He said that as I probably knew, Senator Ervin said his Subcommittee was going to investigate the (Daniel) Schorr intimidation business. I said I had not seen that, but I saw that Congressman Celler had written the Attorney General. Mr. Haldeman read the item which indicated that Senator Ervin had instructed the staff to invite Schorr and the two White House aides to testify and he assumed they would come and before the FBI investigates, the Government should find out if the person would take the position.

Mr. Haldeman continued that the President is going to have a press conference and if he is asked the question, he was going to reply along the following lines: That he understands Mr. Schorr was being considered for a public affairs position in the area of environmental matters and there was a routine FBI investigation, but there was nothing detrimental; that the position was not offered; that no one can object to an FBI check being given them the same as to anyone else and the only objection seems to be that he was not asked beforehand if he were interested and that objection, to the President, makes sense and accordingly he has ordered that whenever anyone is being considered for a Government position, he be informed beforehand and if he is not interested, consideration would be dropped; that there was no intimidation nor will there be and to make sure, he has directed this additional safeguard be instituted.

I told Mr. Haldeman I thought that was a good statement. Mr. Haldeman says it does put the burden that before any check is run on anybody, he has to be notified, but he did not think that harms them any. I agreed.

I told Mr. Haldeman I thought he may have received my letter that I sent him today and he said he had not seen it as yet. I told him there was in this Washington Post article (by Ken Clawson) yesterday the statement that we

JEH:edm (9)

EX-112
SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 9:45 AM
DATE 11-15-71
BY JEB

22 NOV 16 1971

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Favel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOV 18 1971
67 NOV 18 1971

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

November 12, 1971

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Telt, Rosen, Bishop, Cleveland

told (Richard) Salant, President of CBS, that Schorr was being considered for a very important position and the White House asked us to expedite the investigation. I said I ran this down and found it is untrue as our Agent did not make the statement and we have a standing order that we are not to identify the source of the inquiry for a personnel investigation. I said we do not tell anyone, not even our Agents, that they are being considered, whether by Interior or the White House.

Mr. Waldeman said that now before the Bureau is asked to make a check, their responsibility is to notify the individual he is under consideration for the position and an investigation is being instituted. I said I thought it is wise because if we begin to make inquiries, someone tells the man anyway and there is nothing lost and you are not trying to hide anything. I said I thought it was a good statement.

Mr. Waldeman thanked me.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

November 12, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DC
You, of course, have noted within the last few days a series of articles by Ken W. Clawson, a Washington Post-Staff Writer, about the FBI investigation of one Daniel Schorr, a CBS correspondent assigned to the White House.

I was advised by Mr. H. R. Haldeman the day before Clawson's first article appeared that such an article was forthcoming with the statement that the FBI had confirmed that such an investigation had been made. I told Mr. Haldeman I doubted very much that this was a fact for I had issued standing orders that any inquiry by Clawson upon any subject should be answered with "no comment" in view of our past experience with him.

I then made a personal check and found that Clawson had contacted an Assistant Director in the Bureau who had refused to make any comment whatsoever about the proposed Clawson article on Schorr. I promptly advised Mr. Haldeman of this situation.

Clawson, in an article appearing in the Washington Post for November 11 made the statement that an Agent of this Bureau told Mr. Richard Salant, President of CBS, that Schorr had been proposed for a "very important job" and the White House had asked the FBI to expedite the investigation. I was confident that this was typical of Clawson's loose reporting because I have a standing order within the Bureau, both at the Seat of Government and in the field, that we are not at any time to identify the source of any request made of us for an investigation by any other branch of the Government.

I promptly communicated with the Assistant Director in charge of our New York Office, who contacted the Agent who interviewed Salant and the Agent emphatically denies that he made any such statement to Salant.

I have likewise advised Mr. Haldeman of this development.

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

(see page 2 for comment. Wang)

JEH:EDM (4)

EX-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-30-91 BY SP8BJ/col

293 961

22 NOV 16 1971

NOV 22 1971

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum for the Attorney General

November 12, 1971

When we were originally requested to investigate Daniel Schorr last August by Mr. Higby, an assistant to Mr. Haldeman, it was indicated to us that he was being considered for an important position. There was no mention at any time relative to the White House being curious about the background of Schorr because of some unfavorable articles which he had written about the President and members of the White House staff. We promptly initiated the investigation and during the course of the investigation, we interviewed Mr. Richard Salant, President of CBS, as well as several other officials of CBS, all of whom expressed surprise that Schorr was being considered for some Government position and they requested that the investigation be discontinued since Schorr himself knew nothing about it. At the time I promptly communicated with Mr. Higby, who was then in San Clemente, California, with the President, and was instructed we should drop the investigation and make no further inquiries and this was done.

I have related the above in some detail because I noted in a morning tickèrr that Congressman Celler of New York has addressed a letter to you inquiring as to why Daniel Schorr was being investigated by the FBI.

Respectfully,

J. EDGAR HOOVER
John Edgar Hoover
Director

- 2 -

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME <u>2 25</u>
DATE <u>11-12-71</u>
BY <u>ETG</u>

November 17, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. FELT
MR. BISHOP

On November 12, 1971, Mr. Ronald L. Zeigler, Press Secretary to the President, telephoned me and stated there had just been a press meeting at the White House and that he understood that the UPI would carry a story to the effect that the President had said that the investigation of Daniel Schorr had been clumsily handled. Mr. Zeigler wanted to assure me that no such statement had been made by the President and the proposed story by the United Press would be inaccurate.

Mr. Zeigler did inform me that the President had stated that henceforth any person who is to be considered for an appointment requiring an investigation by the Bureau would be advised in advance that such an investigation would be made so that there could be no misunderstanding.

I thanked Mr. Zeigler for his call. ST-102

Very truly yours,

J. E. H. REC 20 111-8258 29

John Edgar Hoover
Director

22 NOV 19 1971

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JEH:EDM (7)

NOV 22 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	11:25 AM
DATE	11-17-71
BY	TLT

November 19, 1971

161-8258-30

Reverend J. Edgar Beall, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter of November 15th and while I readily understand the interest and concern which prompted you to write, I regret I am unable to furnish the information you are seeking. I can suggest only that you may wish to direct your inquiry regarding the investigation of Mr. Schorr to the White House. I am sorry I cannot be of

help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Baltimore - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure (detached)

NOTE: Senator Beall is on the Special Correspondents List.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JBT:mrm (6)

58 DEC 2 - 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

94-45230-22

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WVC
TEB/HFR
HSA
JAN 1972

FED. BU. OF INV.

29
[Redacted]
Niles, Illinois [Redacted]
November 15, 1971

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Miller, ES ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Dalbey ✓
Mr. Cleveland ✓
Mr. Ponder ✓
Mr. Bates ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Walters ✓
Mr. Soyars ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

11'
Dear Mr. Mitchell:
Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have sent the attached letter to President Nixon in regard to the use of the F.B.I. to "investigate" Daniel Shorr.

I thought you might be interested in having a copy.

No acknowledgement or reply is required or expected.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.
NOV 24 1971

EX-101

2 ENCLOSURE

5 DEC 6 1971

F417

No Ack - copy of let to Pres.
Scharr investigation. No
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2 NOV 24 1971
CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. RTO UNIT

[redacted]
Niles, Illinois [redacted]
November 15, 1971

b6
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Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
The White House
Washington D. C. 20501

Dear Mr. President:

There are recent reports, confirmed by your press secretary, Mr. Ron Ziegler, that the F.B.I. has made an investigation of Mr. Daniel Shorr. The reason offered for the investigation was that Mr Shorr was being considered for a position in government. The position and the consideration seemed to be unknown to all of the logical people, including Mr. Shorr.

There is a great deal of criticism of the F.B.I. and its Director these days; some reasonable and justified and a lot that is unfair and uncalled for. However it occurs to me that the use of the F.B.I. in the manner which seems to have been the case here, subjects the F.B.I. unfairly to criticism and disrespect, when it is the Administration which is making an improper and vindictive use of a legitimate investigative tool.

I think the editor of the Chicago Sun-Times has an excellent suggestion in the Sunday edition:

" . . . What we would like to see happen one of these days is a citizen who finds out he is the subject of one of these fishing expeditions by the Mitchellisti slapping a multimillion dollar invasion-of-privacy suit on the President, the attorney general and everyone else involved. We suspect there might be some hasty scurrying for cover, and high time, too."

I regard this as a very sordid affair.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

161-8258-31
ENCLOSURE

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Sun., Nov. 14, 1971

Oh, come on, now!

A few days after Daniel Schorr, an able and experienced Washington reporter for the Columbia Broadcasting System, made some comments which the White House took to be mildly critical, FBI agents started nosing around Washington and New York investigating Schorr.

They went to his colleagues, his superiors at CBS, and even to his neighbors. The excuse, presumably mumbled out of the corner of the mouth, was that Schorr was being considered for a "very important job" in government. Schorr says not only did he not know of any such job, but neither did anyone else although the White House admitted it had asked for the in-

vestigation.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that the White House wanted to see if the FBI could get "something" on Schorr. We do not see this as a threat to press freedom, but rather as another indication of administration stupidity.

What we would like to see happen one of these days is a citizen who finds out he is the subject of one of these fishing expeditions by the Mitchellisti slapping a multimillion-dollar invasion-of-privacy suit on the President, the attorney general and everyone else involved. We suspect there might be some hasty scurrying for cover, and high time, too.

161-8255-31
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-17-71

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT:

MT. RAINIER, MARYLAND

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
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Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend no acknowledgment be made of a letter received 11-15-71 from captioned individual.

Correspondent has expressed his irritation and upset over the Bureau's investigation of Daniel Schorr and used his letter to vilify the Bureau and its work. He states he will work in every possible way, short of violence, for control and limitation on the Bureau's responsibilities.

Bufiles disclose [] was a Bureau applicant for a clerical position in April, 1970. He was not recommended for employment by the interviewing Agent and he was described as being flashy, somewhat cocky and vague in his answers. It was felt better material was available.

It is not felt a reply is either necessary or warranted to [] diatribe.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made of this letter.

EX-112

REC-36

161-8258-32
RECORDED
170 DEC 1 1971

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

JBT:djg (2)

55 DEC 6 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-686298-41

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 11-12-71

b6
b7C

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
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On the afternoon of 11-12-71 Mr. John Dean, Counsel to the President, requested a meeting with Supervisor [redacted]. Dean advised that he is handling for The White House the matter of the FBI investigation of Daniel Schorr, and in this regard desired some information concerning the Bureau's handling of these investigations. He asked the following questions:

Was the investigation of Schorr a "full field" investigation? He was advised that it was initiated as a full field Special Inquiry investigation at the request of The White House, but in fact it was only partially completed as it was discontinued at the request of Larry Higby in Mr. Haldeman's office.

What type of "full field" investigations does the Bureau conduct? He was advised that we conduct full field investigations for sensitive positions with the Atomic Energy Commission, for Departmental applicants, under the Loyalty Program when Civil Service refers the cases to us because of substantial derogatory information and for several congressional committees on request.

Do cases arise where the subject of the investigation is not aware of the reason for the investigation prior to the time that it is initiated? He was advised that [redacted] could recall no specific instances, but it is true that occasionally after undertaking investigation, the subject advises the Bureau that he is not aware of the reason and that if it is for consideration of Government employment, he would not accept such a position. In such cases, The White House or other requesting agency is so advised and in many instances the investigation is discontinued.

BHH:sjr
(8)

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. V. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
- 1 - Mr. D. H. Young
- 1 - Mr. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

EX-101

REC-36

161-8258-33

Dec 2

1971

CONTINUED - OVER

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Daniel Louis Schorr
Special Inquiry - White House

How many people at the Bureau were aware of the White House request for an investigation of Schorr? He was advised that the chain of command ordering the investigation as well as the regular Agent and clerical personnel who handle the investigation would be aware of The White House request for a Special Inquiry investigation, that these personnel are under strict orders that they are not to disclose to anyone outside the Bureau The White House interest and these instructions were followed in this case.

Does the Bureau know who within the White House staff requests individual investigations? He was advised that all such requests are received from the office of Alex Butterfield and the Bureau is not advised who in The White House initiated the request or the position for which the person is being considered. The only information we receive is whether the investigation is for a Presidential appointment or a White House staff position. The latter is furnished as it affects the Bureau deadline in the case.

What would be the Bureau's position if a congressional committee investigating this incident sought information from the Bureau? He was advised that all inquiries received by the Bureau concerning investigations conducted at the request of The White House are referred to The White House. He was also advised that we have made no comment concerning this case and have no intention of doing so.

The meeting with Dean was completely amiable. He did not make or imply any criticism whatever of the Bureau's handling of this case, but was seeking information on how these matters are handled generally. It was, however, apparent from the discussion that someone at The White House got their signals mixed and requested a full field investigation when in fact, probably all they wanted was background information on Schorr and a check of Bureau files similar to that which has previously been requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities.

Dean thanked for the information and made no further request.

ACTION:

For information.

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...F.B.I. Pressure? 30

The F.B.I.'s field investigation of a radio-television newsman has been described as "routine" by the White House because he was supposedly under consideration for a high Federal job "in the environmental area." This enabled the investigators to check his neighbors, working associates, former employers and present executives of CBS News of which Daniel Schorr is a well-known correspondent. His beat includes Federal agencies and programs that have been questioned and occasionally criticized. Complaints about his coverage have been made before when deemed unfriendly toward Government.

The surface story that has emerged in conflicting versions from the White House demands further clarification, to put it mildly. Mr. Schorr declares that he knows nothing about being considered for a Federal job. Is it normal practice for the White House to investigate a candidate for a new position before it is even known whether he is interested in it? Unless the air is cleared, the implication remains that in this instance a none-too-subtle effort was made to intimidate Mr. Schorr or his employers or both.

The Washington Post _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times 30 _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date NOV 13 1971

ENCLOSURE 161-8258-33

Sen. Ervin Prods White House On Probe of Network Reporter

By Ken W. Clawson

Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Sam J. Ervin yesterday asked President Nixon to join him in obtaining full disclosure of the reasons the White House ordered an FBI investigation of CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr.

Ervin, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights, said in a letter to Mr. Nixon that he was inviting Schorr and top White House aides to hearings in January on the state of freedom of the press in the nation.

The North Carolina Democrat and constitutional expert also urged the President to conduct his own inquiry into the White House-instigated probe of Schorr, which came during one of a series of disputes between Schorr and the administration last August.

"I am deeply concerned over the fears, even unwarranted fears, which may arise from the public reports concerning the alleged investigation of Mr. Schorr," Ervin wrote the President. "First Amendment freedoms can be stifled by intimidation and suggestion from those who have official power just as surely as they can by direct curtailment."

The White House has contended there was no intent to intimidate Schorr by the investigation, which officials said was routinely ordered because Schorr was being considered for a position "in the environmental area" with the administration.

Schorr himself was never informed that he was under consideration for a job. The White House thus far has refused to specify exactly what post it had in mind. Officials have said, however, that their future plans no longer include Schorr.

President Nixon was not asked about Schorr at his press conference yesterday,

but White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said afterward that Mr. Nixon felt the whole matter "was handled in a clumsy way."

The President, as a result, has ordered changes in White House talent hunt procedures, Ziegler said.

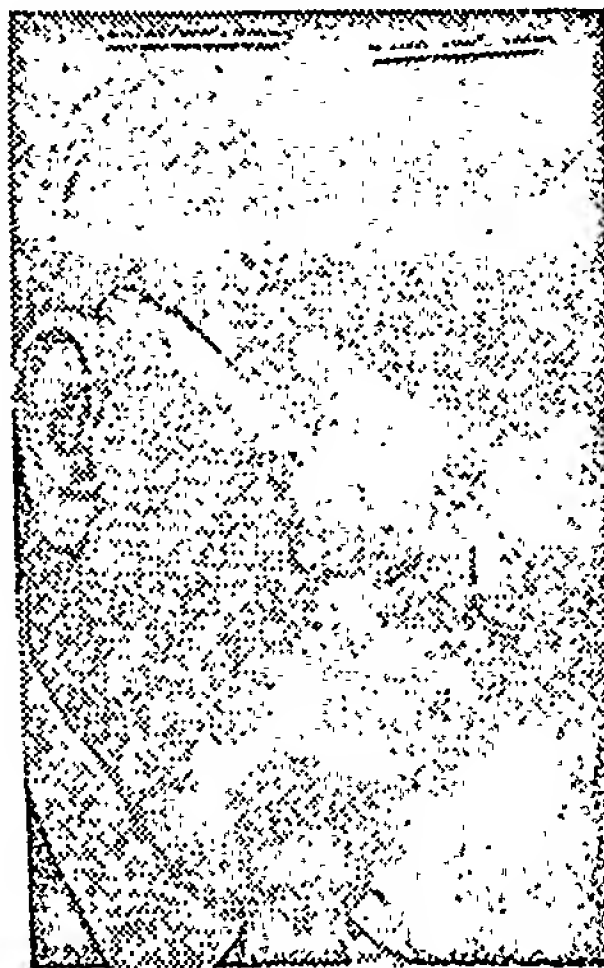
Ziegler added that the President agreed that a person should be told he was under consideration for an appointment before federal agents investigated him.

"Therefore," Ziegler said, "the President has ordered that whenever anyone is considered for a government job he always be informed beforehand why a customary FBI check is being made . . . No intimidation was intended in this case and there never had been, never will be while the President is in the White House."

Ervin told the President he was inviting Frederic V. Malek, White House talent scout; Charles W. Colson, Mr. Nixon's special counsel, and White House communications director Herbert G. Klein to his freedom-of-press hearings, which have been held over the past several months.

In an interview with Associated Press, Ervin said if his invitations are not accepted, his subcommittee "could subpoena" the reluctant Presidential aides.

Initial reaction to Ervin's letter among White House sources was that the administration would invoke executive privilege. This would deny Ervin his witnesses, but



SEN. ERVIN

seeks press freedom

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Gandy _____

The Washington Post
Times Herald

A-1

The Washington Daily News _____
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Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

NOV 13 1971

Date

2 161-8258-33

would undoubtedly ~~enrich~~ a protest from the chairman.

Ervin wants Malek to testify because it was from Malek's office that the request for an FBI investigation of Schorr emanated. Colson has complained to CBS vice chairman Frank Stanton about the fairness and accuracy of some of Schorr's reports. Such criticism had been requested by Stanton.

The senator has been trying, unsuccessfully, for some time to get Klein to testify on the relationship between government and the press. He reiterated his request for Klein in his letter to the President.

Coincidentally, Ervin's letter was sent a few hours before he spoke on freedom of the press to the National Newspaper Association in New Orleans.

In the speech, Ervin said that "like all freedom, freedom of speech and of the press are always in peril; and the price of their keeping is eternal vigilance, and an increasing readiness to guard and defend them."

He listed recent governmental actions that he said threatened First Amendment freedoms. These included, according to Ervin, the use of the Army to spy on civilian dissenters; government's attempt to enjoin publication of the Pentagon papers; a House committee's effort to require CBS to submit unpublished data accumulated for its program, "The Selling of the Pentagon;" and the subpoenaing of reporters by the government to obtain their confidential source of information.

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061A

SCHORR 11-13 NX

WASHINGTON (UPI) --PRESIDENT NIXON HAS INDICATED HE FEELS THE FBI INVESTIGATION OF CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR WAS HANDLED "IN A CLUMSY WAY," ACCORDING TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

SEN. SAM J. ERVIN, D-N.C., SAID HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD INVESTIGATE THE INCIDENT.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RONALD L. ZIEGLER TOLD NEWSMEN FRIDAY THAT BECAUSE OF HIS CONCERN NIXON HAS ORDERED "THAT WHENEVER ANYONE IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR A GOVERNMENT JOB THAT HE ALWAYS BE INFORMED BEFOREHAND AND BE TOLD THAT THE CUSTOMARY FBI CHECK IS BEING MADE."

THE INVESTIGATION OF SCHORR WAS FIRST DISCLOSED IN THURSDAY'S EDITIONS OF THE WASHINGTON POST, WHICH SAID THE PROBE WAS CONDUCTED MOSTLY DURING THE WEEKEND OF AUG. 20 AND INVOLVED QUESTIONING OF SCHORR'S FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS AND EMPLOYERS.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAID SCHORR WAS BEING CONSIDERED FOR AN ADMINISTRATION ENVIRONMENTAL POST. SCHORR SAID HE NEVER WAS INFORMED ABOUT THE JOB.

ZIEGLER SAID NIXON HAD PLANNED TO EMPHASIZE TO REPORTERS, IF ASKED AT HIS FRIDAY NEWS CONFERENCE, THAT "NO INTIMIDATION WAS INTENDED IN THIS CASE AND NEVER HAS BEEN, AND THERE NEVER WILL BE WHILE THE PRESIDENT IS IN THE WHITE HOUSE."

BUT NIXON WAS NOT ASKED ABOUT THE INCIDENT, AND ZIEGLER TOLD NEWSMEN AFTERWARD THE PRESIDENT WOULD HAVE OUTLINED THE NEW SAFEGUARDS HE HAS ORDERED TO AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF INTIMIDATION.

ERVIN SAID HE WOULD SUMMON SCHORR AND TOP ADMINISTRATION AIDES TO TESTIFY WHEN THE SENATE PANEL THAT HE CHAIRS RESUMES HEARINGS IN JANUARY ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"APPARENTLY NEITHER SCHORR NOR VARIOUS WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS WITH GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE AREA OF RECRUITING WERE AWARE OF ANY SUCH APPOINTMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION," ERVIN SAID.

IN A LETTER TO NIXON, ERVIN EXPRESSED HIS "CONCERN OVER THE INCREASING SUSPICION OF MANY AMERICANS THAT GOVERNMENT APPEARS ANXIOUS TO USE ITS POWER TO CONTROL THE PRESS FOR ITS OWN PURPOSES."

THE POST SAID THE INVESTIGATION OF SCHORR CAME DURING A DISPUTE BETWEEN SCHORR AND THE ADMINISTRATION OVER SOME OF SCHORR'S NEWS REPORTS.

ERVIN ALSO ASKED NIXON TO INVESTIGATE THE INCIDENT HIMSELF AND MAKE THE RESULTS OF THE INQUIRY AVAILABLE TO THE SENATOR.

YM625AES

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

7-161-8258-33

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dabney	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NOV 11 1971

TELETYPE

NR017 NY PLAIN

1144AM URGENT 11-11-71 PAC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK 161-3894 1P

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY

MR. MARTIN
ROOM 1216

RE NEW YORK PHONE CALL TO BUREAU, NOVEMBER ELEVEN,
SEVENTY ONE.

SA [REDACTED], WHO CONDUCTED THE INVESTIGATION
CONCERNING SCHORR ADVISED AT NO TIME DID HE MENTION TO
RICHARD S. SALANT, PRESIDENT OF THE CBS NEWS DIVISION
OR ANYONE ELSE INTERVIEWED, THE WHITE HOUSE'S INTEREST
IN THIS MATTER.

b6
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THE NYO IS THOROUGHLY AWARE OF BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS
CONCERNING SPECIAL INQUIRY AND OTHER RELATED INVESTIGATIONS
TO THE EFFECT THAT PERSONS CONTACTED SHOULD NEVER BE
ADVISED OF ANY AGENCY'S INTEREST IN AN INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED BY THE FBI.

END

LMR FBI WA DC

161-8258

161-8258-34

NOT RECORDED
3 DEC 1971

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November 12, 1971

BY LIAISON

Honorable H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Justin L
DF

Dear Bob:

In Ken W. Clawson's column in the Washington Post for November 11th, he makes the statement that "an agent told Salant (President of CBS), who was suspicious of the reason for the probe, that Schorr had been proposed for a 'very important job' and the White House had asked the FBI to expedite the investigation."

Daniel Louie

This statement is characteristic of Clawson's loose reporting.

We have a standing order in the Bureau that no one is to disclose the source of the request for an investigation of personnel which may be requested by any other branch of the Government.

g

I have personally talked with the Assistant Director in charge of our New York Office, who, in turn, talked with the Agent who made the Schorr investigation last August. The Agent emphatically denies that he made any such statement as attributed to him by Clawson.

Daniel

I wanted you to have this information so as to clear the air.

Sincerely,

Edgar

REC-61

161-8258-35

3 DEC 6 1971

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	<u>2:11 PM</u>
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W. G. H.
BS

CBS Man Says FBI Inquiry Followed White House Fuss

CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr said today that FBI agents checked with neighbors, relatives and network superiors about him while he was having a dispute with the White House. The FBI, he said, told him that he was being considered for a top federal job.

"I have no evidence that a job never existed," Schorr said. "To jump to conclusions would support a thesis of many in the administration that I am constantly jumping to conclusions. All I can say is that it's a very funny coincidence."

A White House official said that Schorr had been under consideration for "a high position in the environmental area."

He added that "the consideration has terminated" for reasons not connected with anything turned up in the FBI investigation.

Received No Offer

Schorr said that he had never heard of anyone's being considered for a high government position and not being told about it. He said he was never offered any job.

He said that he checked thoroughly with sources around Washington and found no one who knew that he was being considered.

Most of the investigation took place the week of Aug. 21-22, he said, a few days after he reported on a speech President Nixon delivered in New York City indicating support for parochial schools.

Schorr reported that the President had surprised some officials at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare who were not aware of such support in the administration.

Conference Held

The following day, Schorr said, various White House and administration aides met with him to discuss the report and ticked off various statistics indicating that the government did in fact have a goal of supporting Catholic schools.

The next night, on Aug. 20, Schorr reported the statistics together with comments from sources that diminished them.

During that day, Schorr said, an FBI agent whose name he cannot remember went to the CBS bureau in Washington, asked him a few routine questions.

The agent also asked bureau chief William Small for Schorr's personnel file but did not get it, Schorr said.

Schorr remembered telling the agent that it was odd the FBI would make such an investigation without notifying the subject of the inquiry what it was about.

Schorr said the check was embarrassing because superiors called to ask whether he was unhappy with his job.

Other people whom the FBI contacted, he said, were Richard Salant, president of CBS.

Schorr's brother Alvin, who lives in New York, and Marjorie Hunter, a reporter for the New York Times who is a neighbor of his on R Street in Georgetown.

Miss Hunter said she recalled being asked questions basically about Schorr's character — "what kind of person he was."

At the time of the inquiries, Schorr said, he was at a dinner party and ran into Frederic Malek, the White House's chief recruiter, who said he was unaware that the correspondent was under consideration for a job and said he would see about the inquiries.

Schorr said that he never heard from Malek again.

"The whole thing," Schorr said, "belongs in the funny coincidence department."

Administration officials said the check of Schorr started last summer when Malek began a search for qualified persons who might be considered for appointment to an important environmental post.

While refusing to name the post involved, officials said the person who occupies it is planning to resign in the future.

Officials said that nothing derogatory turned up in the FBI investigation. They described Schorr as eminently qualified, but said he was dropped for consideration for other reasons.

There was no explanation of what those other reasons were, although there was speculation that some of his reports regarded as inaccurate by White House officials might be involved.

Tolson ☒
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Rosen ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Miller, E.S. ☒
Callahan ☒
Casper ☒
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Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) ☒
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date **NOV 11, 1971**

761-8258-A-
DEC 6 1971
File 9

FINAL EDITION

54 DEC 9 1971

161-8258

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
Felt ☒
Rosen ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Miller, E.S. ☒
Callahan ☒
Casper ☒
Conrad ☒
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Walters ☒
Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Cleveland *NVC*

DATE: 11-11-71

FROM : L. H. Martin *NVC*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

The attached article from today's issue of The Washington Post indicates that Richard Salant, President, CBS News Division, was allegedly advised by Bureau Agent that "The White House had asked the FBI to expedite the investigation" of Schorr. The Director has indicated we should never disclose the source of the request for such an investigation.

It has been a policy of long standing that The White House is never disclosed as the source of these investigations. Our opening teletypes always contain the sentence "do not indicate White House interest to persons contacted," as did the one in the Schorr case. A check has been made this morning with New York and the investigating Agent has firmly denied making any such statement to Salant. He was merely advised that Schorr was being considered for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

ACTION:

For the Director's information.

- 1 - Mr. Larson
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Martin
- 1 - Mr. Young

DHY:gch

(6)

ENCLOSURE

58 DEC 11 1971

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REC-61

3 DEC 6 1971

Spec. Inv.

5/12/GEN

Tolson ☒
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Bates ☒
Tavel ☒
Walters ☒
Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

FBI Probes Newsman Critical of President

By Ken W. Clawson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Acting on orders from the White House, the FBI has been investigating veteran CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr.

The investigation started Aug. 20 in the midst of one of Schorr's frequent clashes with White House aides over the quality and accuracy of his reporting.

FBI agents called on Richard Salant, president of CBS; Bill Small, CBS Washington bureau chief; Fred Friendly, former president of CBS, and even neighbors of Schorr, who lives in Georgetown, and those of his brother, Alvin, who lives in New York.

In each instance, agents said that Schorr was being considered for a "position of trust and confidence" in the government. An agent told Salant, who was suspicious of the reason for the probe, that Schorr had been proposed for a "very important job" and the White House had asked the FBI to expedite the investigation.

Most of the interviews took place during the weekend of Aug. 20.

No job offer was ever made to Schorr, but a White House official said last night that Schorr "was under consideration, among others, for a high position in the environmental area. The consideration was terminated, not for any reason that turned up in the FBI investigation, but for other reasons with respect to him and the position for which he was being considered."

The official refused to identify the "environmental position."

"I now believe there was never a job to be offered," Schorr said yesterday. "Out of curiosity mostly, I have checked every source who might know without the slightest indication that I was ever considered for any post."

It was learned that the White House indeed sought from the FBI a field investigation on Schorr and, as is usual in these cases, indicated it was because Schorr was under consideration for employment in a substantial government post.

The investigation started three days after President Nixon made a speech to the Knights of Columbus in New York in which he indicated he strongly supported financial aid to parochial schools despite political and constitutional barriers. On the night of the speech, Schorr reported the President caught Catholic educators and even some HEW officials by surprise because they didn't know of any programs or initiatives in progress that could accomplish the President's apparent goal.

The following day, Aug. 18, Schorr was called by Al Snyder, an aide to White House communications director Herbert G. Klein, and asked to a meeting "to get all the facts" on White House initiatives on parochial schools.

Present were presidential speechwriter Pat Buchanan, Terry Bell, then an assistant commissioner of education, and Henry Cashen, an aide to Charles Colson, special counsel to the President.

Schorr said the quartet reeled off information so rapidly that he could not absorb it. He asked them for a simple statement of the facts, and promised he would try to air their position after checking it with his original sources.

We should never disclose source of request for such an investigation.

The Washington Post Times Herald A-1
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

EX-100

REC-61
NOV 11 1971
161-8258-36

3 DEC 6 1971

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

Although his sources dis-
missed much of the subse-
quent statement as "pie in the
sky," Schorr said he went on
the CBS Evening News with
Walter Cronkite Friday, Aug.
20, with a story giving the
White House position as well
as a partial knockdown by his
own sources.

The FBI investigation was
started earlier the same day.
Schorr's bureau chief, Bill
Small, refused to turn over
the correspondent's personnel
file to the FBI agent in view
of the fact that he could not
learn what job might be in the
cards.

But Schorr himself an-
swered several routine ques-
tions about his background
and then ended the interview.
He said he told the agent:
"This is funny. If a job is
going to be offered, shouldn't
I know about it?"

In addition to a background
check by the FBI, standard
procedure prior to a high gov-
ernment appointment is an in-
vestigation of the prospect's
back tax records. It was
learned that no such check
was made on Schorr.

Schorr became more and
more curious as the days went
by, as friends and associates
called him to report contacts
with the FBI. Marjorie
Hunter, a New York Times re-
porter and Schorr's neighbor,
was queried.

Irving R. Levine, an NBC
correspondent, was asked by
agents about Schorr's behav-
ior when he was CBS' Moscow
correspondent from 1955

through 1957. Schorr's
nephew, Ken, 18, said neigh-
bors in New York were being
asked about Schorr.

The White House official
said last night that the FBI
probe was initiated routinely
by the office of Frederic V.
Malek, chief White House re-
cruiter.

Coincidentally, Malek and
Schorr attended a dinner
party together after the FBI
investigation was begun. The
correspondent asked Malek at
the dinner if he really was
under consideration for a job.
Malek's reaction, Schorr said
yesterday, was one of surprise.
Malek told Schorr he would
look into the matter and call
him. Malek didn't call.

Schorr and the White
House, and especially Colson,
the President's special coun-
sel, have been on the outs
over Schorr's coverage of the
wage-price freeze and Phase II
of the government's economic
plans.

Last Wednesday, after
Schorr reported that the Pay
Board was about to explode
because of labor members' re-
action to proposed guidelines,
Colson called Frank Stanton,
vice chairman of CBS, and
complained that the report
was inaccurate.

One version of the call is
that Colson charged that
Schorr had personally fed the
story to The Washington Post
and the New York Times,
thereby compounding the in-
accuracy. This version further
alleges that when AFL-CIO
President George Meany
heard the Schorr television re-
port he became so angry that
he boycotted the Thursday
session of the Pay Board.

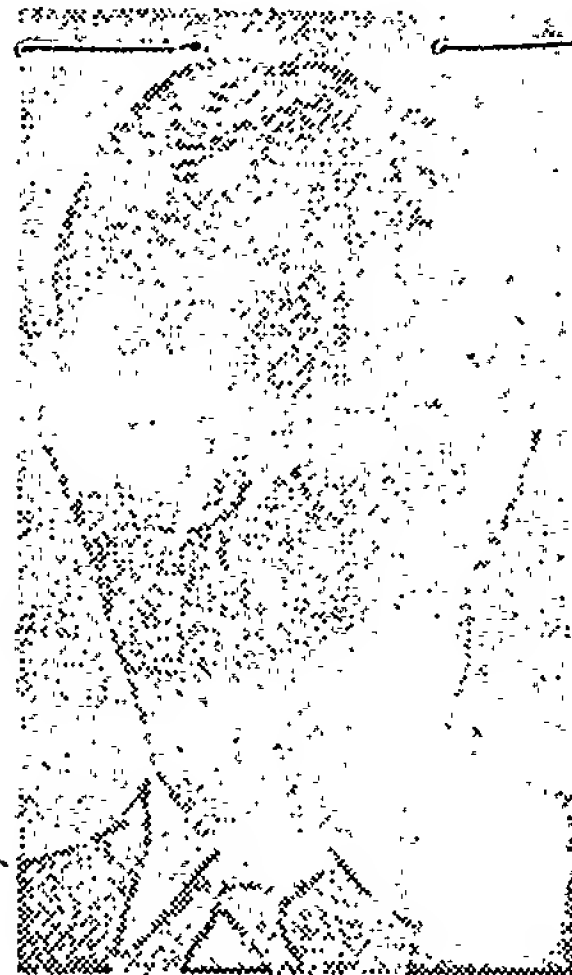
Labor sources said yester-
day Meany did miss the morn-
ing session, but it was because
he had a doctor's appointment.
The Washington Post story,
written by Frank C. Porter,
did not come from Schorr, ac-
cording to Porter.

Stanton himself said he
didn't recall enough of the
conversation with Colson to be
precise about it. But he said
that he didn't think it would
be fair to say that Colson com-
plained vigorously about
Schorr's report.

Following the coverage of
the acceptance of mainland
China into the United Nations,
however, Colson complained to
a Washington CBS official that
the network had failed to show
the jubilation of pro-Chinese
nations after the crucial vote.

Sergeant Carlton, director of
governmental relations for
CBS, said Colson's complaint
was relayed to Salant in New
York. Earlier that day, the
White House had denounced as
"shocking" the "demonstration
of undisguised glee shown by
some" U.N. delegates.

All that was clear last night
was that Schorr was secure in
his job at CBS, and that his
chances, if he ever had any,
for a high position of "trust
and confidence" in the govern-
ment, were dead.



DANIEL SCHORR

no job offered

REC-3

161-82-8-37

November 30, 1971

EX-101

Honorable Vance Hartke
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your communication of November 23rd enclosing a letter and a newspaper article from [redacted] of Los Angeles, California.

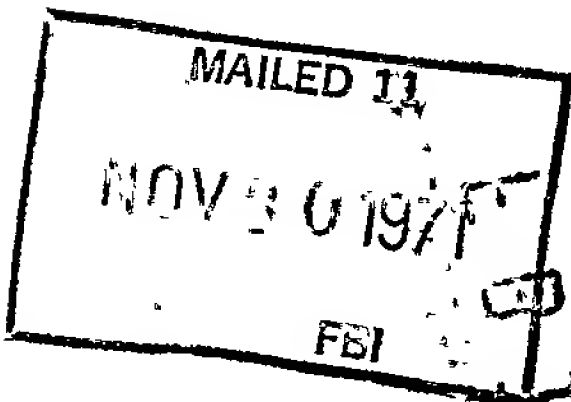
b6
b7C

I regret that I am unable to furnish the information your constituent is seeking. The investigation of Mr. Schorr was initiated at the request of the White House and I can only suggest that you may wish to direct his inquiry there.

I am sorry I am unable to be of further assistance in this matter and, as you requested, I am enclosing the letter and the newspaper article which he sent you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Indianapolis - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosures (3) (detached)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior cordial correspondence with Senator Hartke and no references identifiable with [redacted].

JWD:jkm (7)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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GEM

msr

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Dalbey _____
 Mr. Cleveland _____
 Mr. Ponder _____
 Mr. Bates _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Walters _____
 Mr. Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Nov 13, 1971

Dear Senator:

Are we closer to 1984 than we realize? I am sure by now you know about the enclosed article I have also seen the statement by Nixon concerning this matter. It, as usual like his other statements, makes no since at all.

Please find out exactly what job, if any, Schorr, was being considered for. Also please explain why a man can be investigated by the F.B.I. when he happens to disagree with White House policy or with Colson, the President's Counsel.

I would like also to ask you to give me a full report of the investigation in this matter which Senator Ervin, (D-N.C) says he is going to undertake.

Also would you please send me the Congressional Record containing the vote, for your Tax Relief Amendment for US Poor People. I would like to see who the 28-R & 9-D were who voted against it.

I left Indiana in the spring of this year, but will be going home within the year & still consider you my Senator, so hope you don't mind my writing to you & will give me the time to answer this.

Sincerely



Los Angeles, Cal. 90025

b6
b7C

*Let to Hartke Inmail
11-30-71
JWD/kin
copy:dcw*

161-8258-37

NOV 13, 1971

DEAR SENATOR:

ARE WE CLOSER TO 1984 THAN WE REALIZE? I AM SURE
BY NOW YOU KNOW ABOUT THE ENCLOSED ARTICLE. I HAVE ALSO
SEEN THE STATEMENT BY NIXON CONCERNING THIS MATTER. IT,
AS USUAL LIKE HIS OTHER STATEMENTS, MAKES NO SENSE AT
ALL.

PLEASE FIND OUT EXACTLY WHAT JOB, IF ANY, SCHORR, WAS BEING
CONSIDERED FOR. ALSO PLEASE EXPLAIN WHY A MAN CAN BE
INVESTIGATED BY THE F.B.I. WHEN HE HAPPENS TO DISAGREE WITH
WHITE HOUSE POLICY OR WITH COLSON, THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

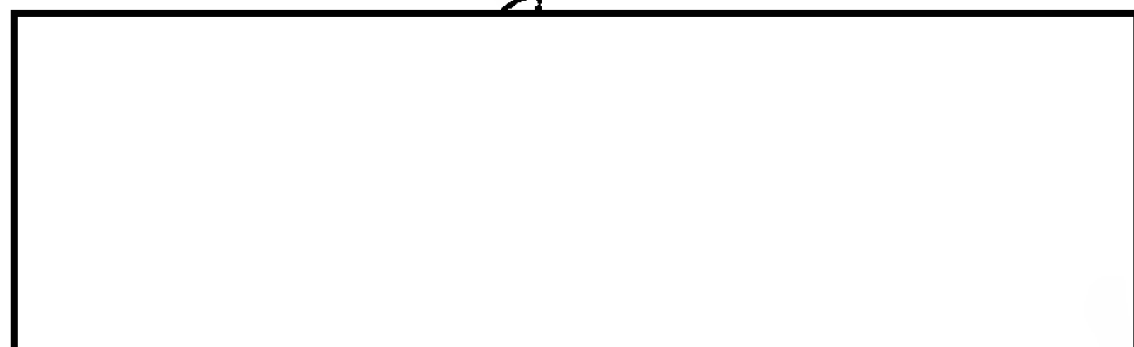
I WOULD LIKE ALSO TO ASK YOU TO GIVE ME A FULL REPORT
OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER WHICH SENATOR ERVIN,
(D-N.C.) SAYS HE IS GOING TO UNDERTAKE.

ALSO WOULD YOU PLEASE SEND ME THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
CONTAINING THE VOTE, FOR YOUR TAX RELIEF ~~AND~~ AMENDMENT FOR
US POOR PEOPLE. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE WHO THE JER + J.D WERE
WHO VOTED AGAINST IT.

I LEFT INDIANA IN THE SPRING OF THIS YEAR, BUT WILL BE
GOING HOME WITHIN THE YEAR & STILL CONSIDER YOU MY SENATOR,
SO HOPE YOU DON'T MIND MY WRITING TO YOU & WILL GIVE ME THE
TIME TO ANSWER THIS

Sincerely

b6
b7C



LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90025

John Haythe Lind
1-30-71
WLM

White House Has FBI Investigate TV's Schorr

Reporter Doubts Agents' Claim That He Had Been Proposed for Government Post

BY KEN W. CLAWSON

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Acting on orders from the White House, the FBI has been investigating veteran CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr.

In each interview seeking information on Schorr, FBI agents said he was being considered for a "position of trust and confidence" in the government. An agent told Richard Salant, president of CBS news, that Schorr had been proposed for a "very important job," and the White House had asked the FBI to expedite the investigation.

No job offer was ever made to Schorr, but a White House official said Wednesday night that Schorr "was under consideration, among others, for a high position in the environmental area. The consideration was terminated, not for any reason that turned up in the FBI investigation, but for other reasons with respect to him and the position for which he was being considered."

No Job Available?

The official refused to identify the environmental post.

"I now believe there was never a job to be offered," Schorr said Wednesday. "Out of curiosity mostly, I have checked every source who might know, without the slightest indication that I was ever considered for any post."

The investigation started Aug. 20 in the midst of one of Schorr's frequent clashes with White House aides over the quality and accuracy of his reporting.

FBI agents called on Salant, Bill Small, CBS Washington bureau chief; Fred Friendly, former CBS president, and even neighbors of Schorr, who lives in the Georgetown section here, and neighbors of his brother, Alvin, who lives in New York.

The investigation started three days after President Nixon made a speech to the Knights of Columbus in New York in which he indicated he strongly supported financial aid to parochial schools despite political and constitutional barriers.

Schorr's Report

Although his sources dismissed much of the subsequent statement as "pie in the sky," Schorr said he went on the CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite on Friday, Aug. 20, with a story giving the White House position as well as a partial knockdown by his own sources.

The FBI investigation was started earlier the same day. Schorr's bureau chief, Bill Small, refused to turn over the correspondent's personnel file to the FBI agent in view of the fact that he could not learn what job might be in the offing.

But Schorr himself answered several routine questions about his background and then ended the interview. He said he told the agent: "This is funny. If a job is going to be offered, shouldn't I know about it?"

Schorr became more and more curious as the days went by, as friends and associates called him to report contacts with the FBI. Marjorie Hunter, a New York Times reporter and Schorr's neighbor, was queried.

Irving R. Levine, an NBC correspondent, was asked by agents about Schorr's behavior when he was CBS Moscow correspondent from 1955 through 1957.

The White House official said Wednesday night that the FBI probe was initiated routinely by the office of Frederick Malek, chief White House recruiter.

Gets No Answer

Coincidentally, Malek and Schorr attended a dinner party together after the FBI investigation was begun. The correspondent asked Malek at the dinner if he, Schorr, really was under consideration for a job. Malek's reaction, Schorr said Wednesday, was one of surprise. Malek told Schorr he would look into the matter and call him. Malek didn't call.

Schorr and the White House, and especially Colson, the President's special counsel, have been at odds over Schorr's coverage of the wage-price freeze and Phase 2 of the government's economic plans.

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Schorr's Report

On the night of the speech Schorr reported that the President caught Catholic educators and even some federal welfare officials by surprise, because they didn't know of any programs or initiatives in progress that could accomplish the President's apparent goal.

The following day, Aug. 18, Schorr was called by Al Snyder, an aide to the White House communications director, Herbert G. Klein, and asked to a meeting "to get all the facts" on White House initiatives on parochial schools.

Present were presidential speech writer Pat Buchanan; Terry Bell, then an assistant commissioner of education, and Henry Cashen, an aide to Charles Colson, special counsel to the President.

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Schorr and the White House, and especially Colson, the President's special counsel, have been at odds over Schorr's coverage of the wage-price freeze and Phase 2 of the government's economic plans.

Last Wednesday, after Schorr reported that the pay board was about ready to explode because of labor members' reaction to proposed guidelines, Colson called Frank Stanton, vice chairman of CBS, and complained that the report was inaccurate.



Tom Dowling

The Great Sportscaster

THESE ARE PRESUMED to be trying days for the broadcast industry. FBI gumshoes were assigned recently to sniff down the spore of CBS newsman Daniel Schorr's past, presumably because the White House liked his anti-administration reporting so much it wanted to offer him a big job in the "environmental area."

Now there are reports that the White House is livid with rage because the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has hired Sander Vanocur, a Kennedy intimate, to report on the 1972 election campaign. So miffed is the White House, it is said, that legislation to establish the CPB on a stable financial basis has gone into a deep freeze.

Then, 10-year-old David Kissinger blurted out the information that President Nixon was going to Peking in March. Master Kissinger promptly was bundled off into a rear compartment of the San Clemente-bound press plane for further briefing by the appalled presidential press secretary, Ronald Ziegler. At length, the well-primed youth, son of Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger, reappeared to correct any erroneous misapprehensions his earlier remarks might have created. He told the press corps he heard the March date on the radio.

Obviously any news heard on the radio was either malicious hearsay leaked by the Democrats or crude anti-Nixon propaganda served up by some sinister foreign power, the Taiwanese government perhaps. Thus, Master Kissinger implied the March date, having been promulgated on the radio, was clearly a canard.

One Thing Made Clear

Yet the overall situation is not all that bleak on broadcast row. For what the right hand taketh away from the political news, the left hand giveth to the sports department. When ABC-TV was hurting in the ratings, didn't Nixon magnanimously release Bud Wilkinson from his weighty administration duties as physical fitness advisor to return to the NCAA game of the week?

Last Sunday, didn't the president retreat to the bucolic, Thoreau-like surroundings of Camp David, the better to simultaneously view the Colts-Dolphins on NBC and the Redskins-Dallas game on CBS?

ON THANKSGIVING DAY, while most ordinary Americans lay comatose on the sofa, the President was alertly dividing his undivided attention between the Nebraska-Oklahoma game on ABC and the Rams-Dallas tussle on CBS.

This, then, clearly is a man who holds no childish grudge against the television networks. On the contrary he is a man whose ecstasy for the boob-tube knows no bounds. One waits in something like rapt anticipation for Nixon's game-plan for Jan. 1. Will he become the first American to see not three but all the New Year's Day bowl games?

One visualizes him armed with his electronic sound-switching wand, his whole being screwed into an optic of concentration before the bank of TV sets in the presidential rec-room.

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Wash. Post
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The Washington Post _____
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date NOV 28 1971

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Devotion to Television

Mr. Nixon's devotion to television transcends the simple pleasure of watching a game. After all, no one watches two games simultaneously for fun. There has to be a deeper educational purpose involved.

It is, of course, a recent presidential habit to emulate the leading broadcaster of the day. Thus, John Kennedy affected the clipped, wry delivery of David Brinkley with considerable success. In an age before Don Meredith established the winsome appeal of a good ol' boy from Texas, Lyndon Johnson tried to ape the lofty moral passion of Eric Sevareid with disastrous consequences.

EVEN VICE PRESIDENTS are afflicted by the broadcasting bog. Hubert Humphrey was a throwback to the garrulous golden age of radio, a sort of Don Dunphy broadcasting a fight in which the bell ending the round never rings. The similarity in styles between Spiro Agnew and Howard Cosell must be painful to both parties. Though Agnew avoids such Cosell malapropisms as using "effectual" for "effective" the vice president's awesomely antagonistic attacks of alliteration make him an equally fascinating oddity.

Nixon eschews the more vivid broadcasting delivery. His model is the unruffled, power-of-positive-thinking sportscaster. If he has an important policy decision to announce he resorts to the technical jargon of Al DeRogatis, producing charts of X's and O's to explicate his new economic policy or Cambodia incursion.

Frank Gifford is the president's inspiration when dealing with personalities. Thus, all of Nixon's appointees are invariably men of the "greatest possible dimension," superstars dashing to victory on the nation's "fastest track." Even Gifford fails to convey the hardy admiration for his gridiron heroes that Nixon musters for his political teammates.

The Ultimate Sportscaster

It was, of course, no accident that Nixon's successful 1968 media campaign was conducted in tandem with Bud Wilkinson. The voter probably thought Bud was interviewing Chris Schenkel with a wholesome patriotic halftime show in the background.

Some argue that the press is a football fiend, actually interested in the savagery of the game itself. Not a bit. Mr. Nixon is simply preparing for the 1972 election by beefing up his football vocabulary and polishing his blandly cheerful sportscaster delivery.

Being a thorough-going politician, he wants to make certain that he misses no tricks. There is Ray Scott's hollow grandiloquence to master, Pat Sumner's earnest optimism, Bud Wilkinson's soporific tone of authority, Frank Gifford's eager enthusiasm.

THERE IS MUCH to be said for a sitting president who looks and speaks like a sportscaster. Sportscasters radiate infectious confidence. Never mind how bungled the action may be, the voice of quiet authority is there to tell you that everything is for the best in this: the best of all possible games, nations, worlds.

Nixon is, perhaps, the first president to sense a radical shift in the public temperament. People don't want to listen to the gloomy, negative pronouncements of Daniel Schorr or get the plain unvarnished truth from Master David Kissinger. Not when Bud Wilkinson, Ray Scott and Dick Nixon are there to tell us we're watching the game of the century and it's good, 100 percent American, and, by gum, thanks to the coaches everything is going to be all right.

The "Routine" Investigation of Daniel Schorr

"I now believe there was never a job to be offered"—the remark was made by CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr apropos of the strange goings on between the White House, the FBI and Mr. Schorr's friends, neighbors, relatives and employers who were interrogated about him recently by federal agents claiming he was under consideration for a high level government job. In response to Ken Clawson's story about all this in The Washington Post yesterday, the President's spokesman, Mr. Ziegler, has asserted (1) that Mr. Schorr was being investigated as a candidate for a position in government, (2) that the administration is not at liberty to say what that position was and (3) that no attempt at intimidation of Mr. Schorr—whose television reportage and commentary have been a source of some displeasure in the White House—was even remotely contemplated.

The known facts of the matter, the bare bones of what has been ascertained could sustain either version of the story. They are simply that Mr. Schorr has incurred the wrath and occasional complaints of Nixon administration officials — most recently of Charles Colson in the White House; that more or less simultaneously with one of these episodes in August an FBI investigation of Mr. Schorr was undertaken at the initiative of Frederic Malek's office in the White House; that the investigators were informed that Mr. Schorr was being checked out by way of clearance for a high level job; that neither Mr. Schorr nor his employers could ever find out what that job might be or whether it even existed.

We are perfectly prepared to believe—or at least to have it demonstrated—that Mr. Schorr was in fact being considered for a post in the Nixon administration. For all we know, Tom Wicker may be in line to replace Attorney General Mitchell and Sander Vanocur may be headed for our embassy in Saigon—after all, everything is possible. The point is that the administration would not have to be cutting through such a heavy fog of suspicion on what it insists was a "routine" check if some of the White House staff principals involved were

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Daniel Schorr

The Washington Post Times Herald A-18
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date NOV 12 1971

51 DEC 15 1971

TOP-CLIPPING

DATED 11-11

FROM Wash. Post
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

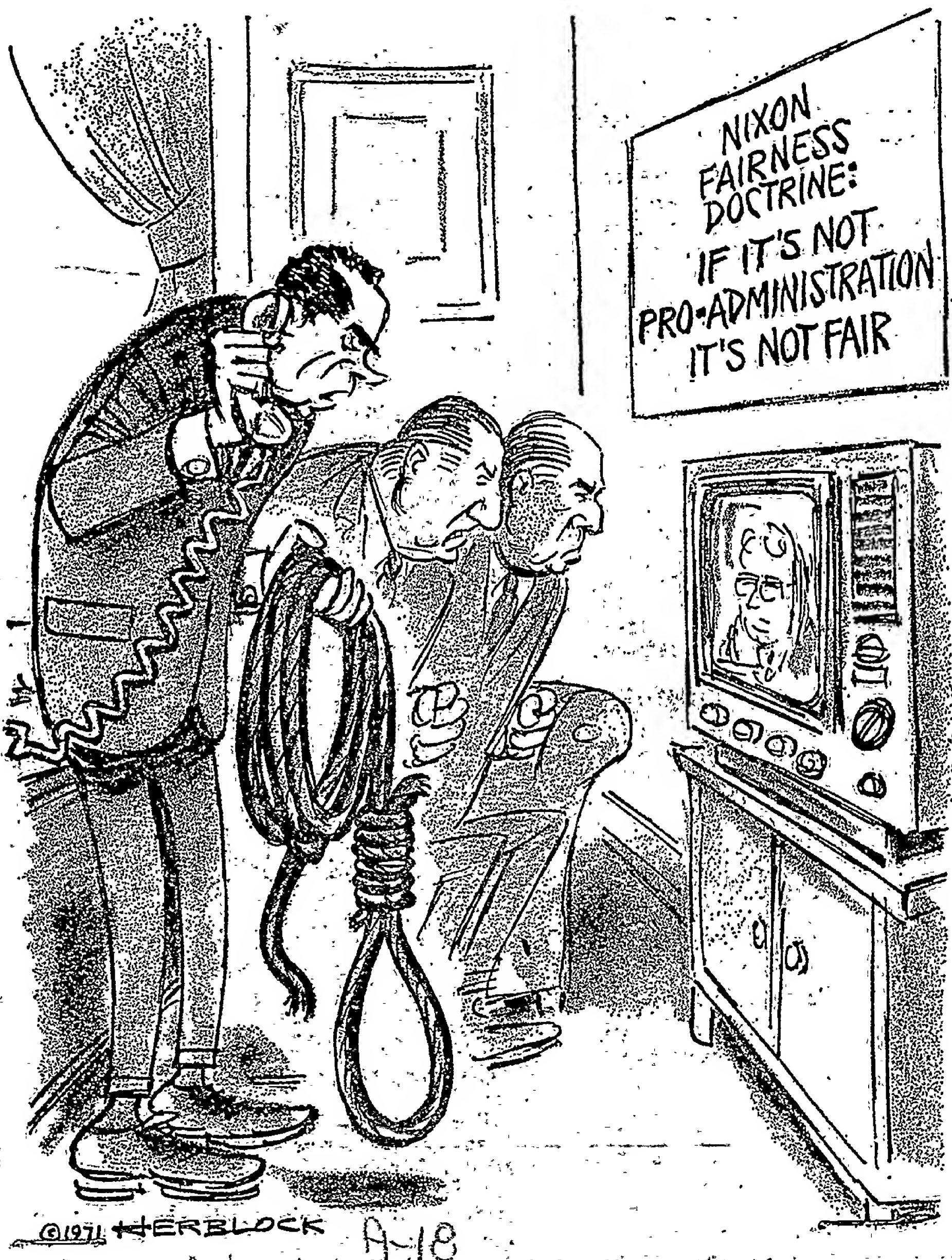
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rather more famous for their scruples and if administration behavior in general did not make it so easy to believe that government might well be abusing its powers in this fashion. Consider Messrs. Colson and Malek, who are best known in certain political and administrative circles around town for the skill of their blunt instrument work. The scurrilous, last-minute ads of the 1970 congressional campaign, the summary kicking out of Secretary Hickel's staff, the dangerous and backfiring attack on George Meany at the time of the President's announcement of his new economic policy—these are among the juicier episodes with which these aides have been associated. We say "associated" because such things have a way of never becoming entirely open or clear. Mr. Colson in particular seems to have come to public attention chiefly through an unending series of denials and clarifications of episodes the administration would rather not discuss.

More important than the fact that these two men were said to have been involved—one with the initiation of the investigation, the other in pressing complaints with CBS—is the fact that the administration has given vent at such high levels to the idea that the media, or certain parts of it, are peopled by men and women who have neither the country's nor the government's best interests at heart. The campaign to discredit both the motives and the product of much of the press, taken together with the administration's propensity for confusing criticism with conspiracy and worse, is essential background to understanding the fuss. In past administrations, investigations have been undertaken of press leaks, as they have been in this one. The present affair is something quite different. As a measure of how far this administration has let its bad temper with the media take it, you could try a simple question on yourself: Which would surprise you more: to learn that the administration had named a well-known and highly respected critic, such as Daniel Schorr, to one of its top jobs or to learn that it had been hounding and harassing such a critic?

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W
 "See What You Can Get On This TV Guy — Yeah,
 We're Considering Him For A High Position"



The Washington Post Times Herald A-18
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

Date NOV 12 1971

5 DEC 15 1971

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TOP CLIPPING
 DATED 11-11-71
 FROM Washington Post
 MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

11-12-71
 NOT RECORDED
 180 DEC 7 1971

White House Defends Probe of TV Newsman

By Ken W. Clawson
Washington Post Staff Writer

A-2
The White House said yesterday the FBI investigation ordered on CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr was not intended to intimidate the newsman, who has often clashed with the administration over the fairness and accuracy of his reports.

Presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Schorr was being considered for a position in the administration, which he described vaguely as in the "environmental area."

This is why, Ziegler said, White House talent scout Frederic V. Malek or one of his subordinates ordered an FBI investigation into Schorr's background last August.

Ziegler stressed that during the three years of the Nixon administration there has not been a single example of government intimidation of a newsman.

On the House floor, however, Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) called for a congressional investigation of what he called the "administration's attempt to control the news." Sen. John Tunney (D-Calif.) made a similar plea for an investigation, alleging that Schorr appeared to be the victim of "harassment and intimidation."

Chairman Emmanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee was reported to have asked Attorney General John N. Mitchell for an explanation of the FBI investigation.

Ziegler's extended defense of the propriety of investigating Schorr before he was notified he was a candidate for a government post, appeared to harden Schorr's conviction that he was the victim of "something."

"I remain more convinced than ever that there never was a job" for which he was being considered, Schorr said.

But he said CBS policy prevented him from discussing the issue on television. He added that he was not going to allow himself "to be pushed into a crusade to make it possible for the administration to establish the bias they already accuse me of anyway."

Although Ziegler said the FBI probe came through Malek's office, he refused to disclose the number of White House aides who have the authority to ask for an FBI investigation of individuals.

He did say that neither he nor Charles Colson, special counsel to the President who has complained to CBS about some of Schorr's reports, has the authority to request such a probe.

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The Washington Post Times Herald **A-2**
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date **NOV 12 1971**

TOP CLIPPING
DATED **11-11-71**
FROM **100-1-100-1**
MARKED FILE AND INITIALS

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The "Routine" Investigation of Daniel Schorr

"I now believe there was never a job to be offered"—the remark was made by CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr apropos of the strange goings on between the White House, the FBI and Mr. Schorr's friends, neighbors, relatives and employers who were interrogated about him recently by federal agents claiming he was under consideration for a high level government job. In response to Ken Clawson's story about all this in The Washington Post yesterday, the President's spokesman, Mr. Ziegler, has asserted (1) that Mr. Schorr was being investigated as a candidate for a position in government, (2) that the administration is not at liberty to say what that position was and (3) that no attempt at intimidation of Mr. Schorr—whose television reportage and commentary have been a source of some displeasure in the White House—was even remotely contemplated.

The known facts of the matter, the bare bones of what has been ascertained could sustain either version of the story. They are simply that Mr. Schorr has incurred the wrath and occasional complaints of Nixon administration officials — most recently of Charles Colson in the White House; that more or less simultaneously with one of these episodes in August an FBI investigation of Mr. Schorr was undertaken at the initiative of Frederic Malek's office in the White House; that the investigators were informed that Mr. Schorr was being checked out by way of clearance for a high level job; that neither Mr. Schorr nor his employers could ever find out what that job might be or whether it even existed.

We are perfectly prepared to believe—or at least to have it demonstrated—that Mr. Schorr was in fact being considered for a post in the Nixon administration. For all we know, Tom Wicker may be in line to replace Attorney General Mitchell and Sander Vanocur may be headed for our embassy in Saigon—after all, everything is possible. The point is that the administration would not have to be cutting through such a heavy fog of suspicion on what it insists was a "routine" check, if some of the White House staff principals involved were

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

9-1 *you're*

DANIEL SCHORR,
SPECIAL INQUIRY

The Washington Post Times Herald A-18
 The Washington Daily News _____
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 The New York Times _____
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 People's World _____

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rather more famous for their scruples and if administration behavior in general did not make it so easy to believe that government might well be abusing its powers in this fashion. Consider Messrs. Colson and Malek, who are best known in certain political and administrative circles around town for the skill of their blunt instrument work. The scurrilous, last minute ads of the 1970 congressional campaign, the summary kicking out of Secretary Hickel's staff, the dangerous and backfiring attack on George Meany at the time of the President's announcement of his new economic policy—these are among the juicier episodes with which these aides have been associated. We say "associated" because such things have a way of never becoming entirely open or clear. Mr. Colson in particular seems to have come to public attention chiefly through an unending series of denials and clarifications of episodes the administration would rather not discuss.

More important than the fact that these two men were said to have been involved—one with the initiation of the investigation, the other in pressing complaints with CBS—is the fact that the administration has given vent at such levels to the theory that the media, or certain parts of it, are peopled by men and women who have neither the country's nor the government's best interests at heart. The campaign to discredit both the motives and the product of much of the press, taken together with the administration's propensity for confusing criticism with conspiracy and worse, is essential background to understanding the fuss. In past administrations, investigations have been undertaken of press leaks, as they have been in this one. The present affair is something quite different. As a measure of how far this administration has let its bad temper with the media take it, you could try a simple question on yourself: Which would surprise you more: to learn that the administration had named a well-known and highly respected critic, such as Daniel Schorr, to one of its top jobs or to learn that it had been hounding and harassing such a critic?

Tolson ☒
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 Holmes ☒
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'Saving' a Reporter-

By MARY McGRORY
Star Staff Writer

Once upon a time there was a network named the Columbia Broadcasting System called CBS for short, which had among its many employees one named Daniel Schorr, called Dan for short.

He raced around the city of Washington trying to get people to tell him things they wouldn't tell anybody else, which is called reporting, and CBS thought he did it well and gave him many assignments of a varied nature.

But one of his listeners was not happy. That was a man called Richard Nixon, who happened to be President of the United States. Last March, just after the Laos incursion, he called in some nice lady reporters and told them a lot of homey, familiar things, like how he takes his coffee, and mentioned in passing that Dan Schorr had told "a little lie" in a story he had broadcast about the ABM.

Another Bad Dan

Many of the men around the President thought that many reporters, especially the ones who work for CBS, do that kind of thing all the time. In June, it is said, the president's adviser, John Ehrlichman, complained bitterly to an officer of CBS about another Dan, this time Dan Rather.

Somehow, the public got the idea that the President did not care for the press. Perhaps it was something the vice president said.

But that was not so. Not everybody under the White House roof looked at these scribbling, gabbling creatures and saw enemies. One saw lost souls.

Point of View

-White House Style

And that is why somebody, it was never said who, last August got the brilliant idea of trying to redeem Dan Schorr by offering him a job in the administration. The thought obviously was that in a wholesome environment where neither little lies nor big are told or tolerated, Dan Schorr would be saved.

No One Told Dan

So Frederick J. Malek, the President's chief talent scout, did what is, according to Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, "routine from time to time" when "someone is considered to be under consideration for a job." He, or somebody, asked the FBI to investigate Dan Schorr, hoping that nothing would turn up that would make it impractical to press on with the work of redeeming him.

He did not tell Dan Schorr of his noble scheme. In fact, when they met at a dinner party, and Schorr inquired

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what job was to be offered, Malek almost dropped his fork.

The story gets a bit hazy here. Maybe that's because the job was supposed to be a surprise.

Or maybe it's because Dan Schorr had roused the antagonism of another White House aide. Charles W. Colson, who is not evangelical, was at the time busy calling up Schorr's bosses to bewail his broadcasts, and Schorr presumably had been judged beyond recall.

Sad Misunderstanding

But the sad part is this:

The whole beautiful and touching tale, when it became public, was grossly misunderstood. The President's press secretary knew it would be. He came to his briefing resigned to the prospect, as he said, that "some critics would try to create the impression that the administration was trying to intimidate a reporter" — which he said, it would never, never do.

The news had indeed had a "chilling effect" on some members of the press, who wondered if the FBI might go around to their relatives, friends and neighbors and ask questions about them in connection with jobs they had never been told about.

Ziegler was hurt, naturally, at their suspicions. His answer was basically the one made by the knight who, when the Queen of England dropped her

garter at court, said, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," or "shame on you if you laugh."

All Ends Well

Ziegler agreed at the end of 45 minutes that it was "much ado about nothing." And of course, "all's well that ends well," as Shakespeare also said.

OBS was very pleased to have so much attention brought to one of its correspondents, and to have him described officially as "a well-qualified reporter," which otherwise might never have been said of him in the White House by the President's own press secretary.

Dan Schorr was happy, too, and felt that many mighty officials of the Nixon administration would be glad to re-

ceive him, for a while at least, and tell him things they wouldn't tell anybody else — just to make sure that nobody got the impression that the White House was trying to scare him off or make his employers think twice about him or make him think twice before he made a broadcast.

The story has a moral, too, which was pointed out by the press secretary. That is, that reporters should not leap to conclusions. And so, if any time anyone hears that I. F. Stone, the leftist pamphleteer, is being checked up on, nobody

is to conclude that it is, because he is critical of Richard Nixon or his policies. He is probably just being "considered for consideration" for the job of secretary of defense.

White House Defends Probe of TV Newsman

By Ken W. Clawson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House said yesterday the FBI investigation ordered on CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr was not intended to intimidate the newsman, who has often clashed with the administration over the fairness and accuracy of his reports.

Presidential press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Schorr was being considered for a position in the administration, which he described vaguely as in the "environmental area."

This is why, Ziegler said, White House talent scout Frederic V. Malek or one of his subordinates ordered an FBI investigation into Schorr's background last August.

Ziegler stressed that during the three years of the Nixon administration there has not been a single example of government intimidation of a newsman.

On the House floor, however, Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) called for a congressional investigation of what he called the "administration's attempt to control the news." Sen. John Tunney (D-Calif.) made a similar plea for an investigation, alleging that Schorr appeared to be the victim of "harassment and intimidation."

Chairman Emmanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee was reported to have asked Attorney General John N. Mitchell for an explanation of the FBI investigation.

Ziegler's extended defense of the propriety of investigating Schorr before he was notified he was a candidate for a government post, appeared to Warden Schorr's conviction that he was the victim of "something."

"I remain more convinced than ever that there never was a job" for which he was being considered, Schorr said.

But he said CBS policy prevented him from discussing the issue on television. He added that he was not going to allow himself "to be pushed into a crusade to make it possible for the administration to establish the bias they already accuse me of anyway."

Although Ziegler said the FBI probe came through Malek's office, he refused to disclose the number of White House aides who have the authority to ask for an FBI investigation on individuals.

He did say that neither he nor Charles Colson, special counsel to the President who has complained to CBS about some of Schorr's reports, has the authority to request such a probe.

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Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
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Date 11/12/71

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THE CONGRESSMAN, IN REMARKS PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE FLOOR, SAID HE HAD TALKED WITH CELLER AND THAT THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN "INFORMED ME THAT HE HAS ALREADY COMMUNICATED WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTING AN EXPLANATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. SCHORR."

CELLER'S OFFICE CONFIRMED THIS BUT WOULD NOT RELEASE COPIES OF THE LETTER.

"THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS GONE FAR BEYOND ANY AMERICAN'S WILDEST NIGHTMARES IN ITS ATTEMPT NOT ONLY TO MANAGE THE NEWS BUT ALSO TO DIRECTLY CONTROL IT," HE SAID.

~~THE INVESTIGATION WAS FIRST DISCLOSED IN THURSDAY'S EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST, WHICH SAID IT WAS CONDUCTED MOSTLY DURING THE WEEKEND OF AUG. 20 AND INVOLVED QUEFEB~~

~~UJBPB OF SCHORR'S FRIENDS,~~

~~KV~~

THE INVESTIGATION WAS FIRST DISCLOSED IN THURSDAY'S EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON POST, WHICH SAID IT WAS CONDUCTED MOSTLY DURING THE WEEKEND OF AUG. 20 AND INVOLVED QUESTIONING OF SCHORR'S FRIENDS, EMPLOYERS AND NEIGHBORS.

ZIEGLER SAID THE INQUIRY WAS ORDERED THROUGH THE OFFICE OF FREDERIC B. MALEK, A SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT NIXON, AND NOT BY CHARLES COLSEN, A SPECIAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT.

BUT ZIEGLER ALSO SAID COLSEN HAD QUESTIONED THE ACCURACY OF SOME OF SCHORR'S REPORTING AND THAT HE HAD COMPLAINED ABOUT SOME OF SCHORR'S REPORTS TO RICHARD SALANT, CBS PRESIDENT.

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SCHORR 11-11 WA
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WASHINGTON (UPI) --THE WHITE HOUSE ACKNOWLEDGED THURSDAY THAT IT ASKED THE FBI TO INVESTIGATE CBS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR BUT SAID THE INQUIRY WAS IN CONNECTION WITH PLANS TO OFFER HIM A JOB -- NOT TO INTIMIDATE HIM.

BUT REP. JAMES H. SCHEUER, D-N.Y., CHARGED THAT THE INVESTIGATION WAS ORDERED "BECAUSE THE WHITE HOUSE DID NOT LIKE MR. SCHORR'S COVERAGE OF THE NEWS" AND CALLED FOR AN INVESTIGATION BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

REP. EMANUEL CELLER, D-N.Y., MEANWHILE, ASKED ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN N. MITCHELL TO EXPLAIN WHY FBI AGENTS CONDUCTED THE INVESTIGATION.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RONALD ZIEGLER TOLD REPORTERS THE INVESTIGATION WAS A ROUTINE CHECK MADE IN CONNECTION WITH ADMINISTRATION PLANS TO NAME SCHORR TO A POST DEALING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT.

ZIEGLER CONCEDED THAT THE JOB OFFER WAS NEVER ACTUALLY MADE TO SCHORR AND THAT HE WAS NO LONGER A CANDIDATE TO FILL IT, AND THAT THERE NEVER WAS ANY INTENTION OF INTIMIDATING SCHORR.

"IN ORDER FOR THERE TO BE INTIMIDATION, THE INTENT MUST BE THERE. THERE IS NO INTENT ON THE PART OF THIS ADMINISTRATION TO PROCEED IN THAT MANNER."

SCHEUER, HOWEVER, SAID "THIS EXPLANATION IS NOT CREDIBLE. IN FACT, THE STORY SUGGESTS TO ALL BUT THE MOST NAIVE THAT THE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED BECAUSE THE WHITE HOUSE DID NOT LIKE MR. SCHORR'S COVERAGE OF THE NEWS."

"IF THIS IS SO," SAID SCHEUER SAID, "THIS MISUSE OF THE FBI, THIS ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE NEWSMEN IS OUTRAGEOUS AND MUST BE THE SUBJECT OF A THOROUGH AND SEARCHING INVESTIGATION OF THIS BODY." THE CONGRESSMAN, IN REMARKS PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE FLOOR, SAID HE HAD TALKED WITH CELLER AND THAT THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN "INFORMED ME THAT HE H

51 DEC 15 1971

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ADD 1 SCHORR, WASHINGTON (UPI-97)

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN EMANUEL CELLER, D-N.Y., TODAY ASKED ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN N. MITCHELL TO EXPLAIN THE USE OF FBI AGENTS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SCHORR.

IN REMARKS PREPARED FOR A HOUSE SPEECH, REP. JAMES H. SCHEUER, D-N.Y., CALLED FOR A JUDICIARY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF THE INCIDENT WHICH HE SAID APPARENTLY WAS CAUSED BY WHITE HOUSE UNHAPPINESS WITH SCHORR'S REPORTING.

"THE INVESTIGATION, WHICH INVOLVED THE QUESTIONING OF MR. SCHORR'S FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, WAS ALLEGEDLY CONDUCTED BECAUSE MR. SCHORR WAS BEING CONSIDERED FOR A 'POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE' IN THE GOVERNMENT," SAID SCHEUER.

"THIS EXPLANATION IS NOT CREDIBLE," HE ADDED. "IN FACT, THE STORY SUGGESTS TO ALL BUT THE MOST NAIVE THAT THE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED BECAUSE THE WHITE HOUSE DID NOT LIKE MR. SCHORR'S COVERAGE OF THE NEWS."

SCHEUER SAID "IF THIS IS SO -- THIS MISUSE OF THE FBI, THIS ATTEMPT TO INTIMIDATE NEWSMEN IS OUTRAGEOUS AND MUST BE THE SUBJECT OF A THOROUGH AND SEARCHING INVESTIGATION BY THIS BODY."

A SPOKESMAN FOR CELLER CONFIRMED HE WAS WRITING MITCHELL ASKING FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE FBI'S ROLE IN THE INVESTIGATION BUT DECLINED TO RELEASE COPIES OF THE LETTER IMMEDIATELY.

IN HIS SPEECH, SCHEUER SAID HE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH CELLER AND THE CHAIRMAN "INFORMED ME THAT HE HAS ALREADY COMMUNICATED WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTING AN EXPLANATION OF THE INVESTIGATION OF MR. SCHORR."

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

December 1, 1971

161-8258-38

Honorable Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

C I have received your communication of November 23rd enclosing a letter from [redacted] of New Canaan, Connecticut.

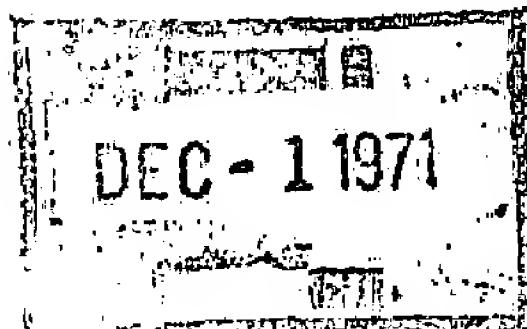
I regret that I am unable to furnish the information your constituent is seeking. The investigation of Mr. Schorr was initiated at the request of the White House and I can only suggest that you may wish to direct his inquiry there.

I am sorry I am unable to be of further assistance in this matter and, as you requested, I am enclosing the letter which he sent you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Enclosure

- 1 - New Haven - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. M.A. Jones - Enclosures (2) (detached)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose limited but cordial relations with Senator Weicker and no derogatory references to [redacted] Reston column concerns the Daniel Schorr matter.

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DeLoach _____
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Soyars _____
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Holmes _____
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57 DEC 13 1971

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NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT 06840
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Nov 19 '71

November 18, 1971

Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Weicker:

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I am very alarmed at the edition written by James Reston and published in last Sunday's New York Times, concerning a police state tendency with regard to restriction of freedom of the press. FBI investigations of reporters and commentators is abhorrent and contrary to our traditions.

Please inquire into the facts concerning this matter.



JSG:rr

cc: Attorney General Mitchell
Senator S.J. Ervin, Jr.

For Mr. Weicker
S. J. Ervin, Jr.

ENCLOSURE

161-8258-38

ENCLOSURE

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161-8258 39

November 18, 1971

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
 Graduate School of Journalism
 Columbia University in the City of New York
 New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Friendly:

I have received your letter of November 12th and while I readily understand the interest and concern which prompted you to write, I regret I am unable to furnish the information you are seeking. I can suggest only that you may wish to direct your inquiry to the White House regarding the investigation of Mr. Schorn. I am sorry I cannot be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - New York - Enclosure
 1 - Mr. Cleveland - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Mr. Friendly. He has made a number of requests in the past to have the Director of the organization. All requests were declined. Response as above coordinated with Special Investigative Division.

JBT:mrm (5)

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Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N. Y. 100

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Journalism Building

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 12, 1971

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Director Hoover:

Daniel Schorr

On Friday, August 20, 1971, Agent Minton from the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation called my office and asked me to cooperate in an investigation for CBS News correspondent, Daniel Schorr. Mr. Minton stated that Mr. Schorr was being considered for an important government position and that my views on his talent, character and habits were required and would be properly evaluated and would be considered confidential. At the end of the interview I said to Agent Minton, "Now that I have given you my evaluation of Mr. Schorr (which, incidentally, is extremely high) would you mind telling me on a confidential basis what the potential appointment is? I was not asking out of curiosity, but the feeling that my knowledge of that fact might enable me to focus my judgment better. Agent Minton said that he could not answer my question because, in fact, and the New York office were not normally briefed on such assignments.

In the last 24 hours, I have seen news coverage in several different media of the allegation that Mr. Schorr was never under consideration for government employment and that the investigation was conducted for other purposes. The purpose of this note, Mr. Hoover, is to ask you to shed some light on this matter. Was Mr. Schorr being considered for a high government position? What agency of government was interested? I feel I have the right and, in fact, an obligation to ask this question for it is quite conceivable that tomorrow or next month or next year, an FBI agent will knock on my door

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

November 12, 1971

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again and seek similar information of someone else. In the past twenty years, I have been responsive to more than twenty such queries on a variety of public figures ranging from John Eisenhower to Edward R. Murrow. In order to set my own future policies, I need an answer to my questions.

Warmest personal regards.

Cordially,



Fred W. Friend

F B I

Date: 12/17/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-7706) (RUC)

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPI

ReBu telephone call to WFO 12/17/71.

Concerning initiation of investigation and interview of appointee on 8/20/71, the following is set forth for assistance of the Bureau.

At approximately 8:30 a.m. on 8/20/71, SA [] telephonically contacted the appointee at the WDC Office of CBS in an effort to make an appointment with SCHORR to obtain necessary background information in connection with his anticipated Government employment. At this time SCHORR advised he had a "broadcast deadline" to meet that day and could make available to SA [] only "five minutes" of his time. SA [] then asked if he could furnish a background resume concerning himself. SCHORR immediately agreed to this and said he would have the resume available at his office where he would leave it with the Receptionist at CBS.

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Shortly after the above conversation the New York Office telephonically advised WFO to interview CBS Bureau [] concerning SCHORR. SA [] then telephonically contacted [] for an appointment at the CBS Office. [] was told that his comments were desired concerning SCHORR in connection with Government employment of SCHORR. [] stated he was not aware SCHORR was under consideration for Government employment and that in the absence of knowing the identity of the Government agency and

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① - Bureau

1 - WFO

JHM/cn

(2)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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position involved, he would not comment concerning SCHORR. [] was advised that SA [] could not furnish such information. ^{TP}At approximately 10:15 a.m. on 8/20/71, SA [] arrived at the CBS Office and advised the Switchboard Receptionist that SCHORR had advised he would leave material with the Receptionist for SA []. The Receptionist stated she had no material from SCHORR but that she would "try" to contact him. She then directed SA [] to be seated. Approximately 45 minutes later, SA [] was lead into the office of CBS [] who thereupon again advised SA [] that he would make no comment concerning SCHORR in the absence of information identifying the position for which SCHORR was under consideration. He said also that in the absence of such information, he would not make available Personnel Records concerning SCHORR or permit interviews of SCHORR's associates at CBS. [] was again told that SA [] could not furnish such information and said that the purpose of SA [] presence at the CBS Office, at this time, was to obtain ~~the~~ "background resume" from SCHORR, who previously had agreed to furnish same to SA [].

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[] immediately called SCHORR's Office and when SCHORR arrived, [] left his office. SCHORR then advised SA [] that he had recently learned he "is being considered for a high level Government job", but that he had no other knowledge of such a job and was embarrassed at his place of employment by being asked about this by his associates. He said he preferred that none of his associates at CBS be interviewed concerning him. He noted that since []

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[] would not authorize review of CBS Personnel Records at this office, Personnel Records of CBS New York Office should be reviewed. He thereafter furnished a biographical resume concerning his background and also furnished the names of some of his professional acquaintances. He advised that for three weeks after 8/21/71, he would be on vacation and could be contacted at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies at Aspen Hill, Colorado.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

FROM : L. H. Martin

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: 12/17/71

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Schorr is the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) correspondent concerning whom the White House requested an investigation on 8/19/71 for a supposed Presidential appointment. The investigation was discontinued on the afternoon of 8/20/71 on White House instructions due to opposition to the inquiry by CBS personnel as well as a statement attributed to Schorr that he wanted the investigation discontinued. Since that time there has been much newspaper publicity inferring that the White House requested the investigation to intimidate Schorr as he had been critical of the Nixon Administration. This has been consistently denied by The White House which has indicated that Schorr is being considered for an appointment in the "environmental area."

This afternoon John Dean, Counsel to the President, requested Liaison Supervisor [redacted] to orally furnish him information with regard to how early on the morning of 8/20/71 Schorr was aware that an investigation was being conducted concerning him. Mr. Dean said he also desired to have this information confirmed in writing later.

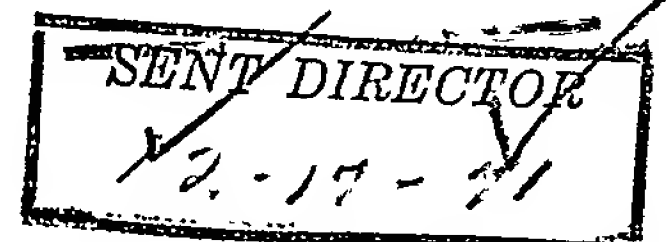
After checking with the Special Investigative Division, [redacted] advised Mr. Dean that this investigation was initiated on the evening of Thursday, 8/19/71. Several offices were involved, including Washington Field and New York. Mr. Schorr was telephonically contacted for an appointment at his Washington office by Washington Field early on Friday morning, 8/20/71, presumably around 8:30 or 9 o'clock. The investigating Agent informed him of the purpose for the call, telling him he was being considered for a position with the Federal Government. An appointment was made and the Agent proceeded to his office. Schorr was interviewed somewhere between 10 and 11 a.m., at which time he indicated surprise at being considered for such an appointment, but, nevertheless, furnished the necessary background data. Mr. Dean was appreciative.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. Young

RHH:mfy
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER



59 JAN 10 1972

b6
b7C

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

As a matter of information, it was not until later in the day that we learned of Schorr's opposition to the investigation, which led to checking with The White House, which discontinued the investigation. b6 b7C

ACTION

For information. Confirming letter to Mr. Dean is being prepared in line with the request.

~~Per 7~~ WBS
OK # WVC
R DH

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Young

December 20, 1971

BY LIAISON

Honorable John W. Dean III
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

161-8258

b6
b7c

Dear Mr. Dean:

The following confirms information orally furnished to you by Special Agent of this Bureau on December 17, 1971, concerning Mr. Daniel Louis Schorr.

The investigation of Mr. Schorr was initiated on the evening of Thursday, August 19, 1971, but no active inquiries were made until the morning of Friday, August 20, 1971. Several of our field divisions were involved, including Washington, D. C., and New York City. Mr. Schorr was telephonically contacted at approximately 8:30 a.m., August 20, 1971, at his Washington, D. C., office for an appointment to obtain necessary background data. He was informed of the purpose of the call and was advised he was being considered for a position with the Federal Government. An appointment was made and Mr. Schorr was interviewed between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. that day. Mr. Schorr indicated surprise at being considered for a Federal position but, nevertheless, furnished the necessary background data.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: In accordance with memorandum Martin to Cleveland captioned "DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR, SPECIAL INQUIRY-WHITE HOUSE, 12/17/71, RHH:mfy, copy attached.

DHY:mfy
(9)

DELIVERED BY LIAISON
ON 12/20/71

59 JAN 10 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RETURN TO MR. YOUNG, ROOM 1258.

161-8258-42
NOT RECORDED
FBI
JAN 10 1972
b6
b7c

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Scatterday
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland

January 5, 1972

EX-104

BY LIAISON

REC-2 / 61-8258-43

Honorable H. R. Haldeman
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

Reference is made to my letter of November 12, 1971, in connection with the inquiry this Bureau conducted concerning Daniel L. Schorr, commentator for Columbia Broadcasting System.

We are now in receipt of a request from the Department of the Army for a check of our files concerning Mr. Schorr inasmuch as he is a proposed guest for the 1972 National Strategy Seminar at the United States Army War College.

In response to this request, we are making no comment concerning the investigation we conducted regarding Mr. Schorr and the Department of the Army is being referred to the White House.

Sincerely,

GHS
GHS:cs (7)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

NOTE: Letter being sent per Director's instructions on memorandum Scatterday to Bates dated 12/30/71 concerning Daniel L. Schorr.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

59 JAN 10 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bates

DATE: 12/30/71

FROM : G.H. Scatterday *GHS*

SUBJECT: DANIEL L. SCHORR
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
COMMENTATOR
NAME CHECK MATTER

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Scatterday
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland

Tolson ☒
Felt ☒
Rosen ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Walters, E.S. ☒
Callahan ☒
Casper ☒
Conrad ☒
Duffy ☒
Cleveland ☒
Ponder ☒
Rosen ☒
Wickert ☒
Walters ☒
Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Captioned individual is the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) correspondent who has been the recipient of voluminous publicity recently as a result of a request from the White House for the Bureau to conduct a full field investigation concerning him. The investigation was originally requested by Mr. Lawrence M. Higby at the White House and subsequently discontinued at his request following publicity concerning the investigation, including allegations that the White House had initiated the investigation to obtain information concerning Schorr although he was not actually being considered for a Government position. At the request of the White House, a summary of the investigation which was conducted was furnished to Mr. Higby on 8/26/71. (161-8258)

We are in receipt of a name check request from the National Agency Check Center on behalf of the Department of the Army, which is considering Schorr as a proposed guest for the 1972 National Strategy Seminar at the U.S. Army War College (this Seminar is an annual affair with invited guests).

Pursuant to instructions of the White House, we do not disseminate results of special inquiries conducted for the present administration in response to name check requests but normally advise a requester that an investigation has been conducted, the results submitted to the White House and the requester may desire to check with the White House for the results of the investigation. In connection with inquiries from the public following the Schorr investigation, such individuals have been advised to direct their inquiries to the White House.

EX-104

GHS:cs (6)

REC-2 161-8258-43

CONTINUED - OVER

JAN 10 1972

*1/5/72
let to Waltham
GHS:LS*

6-GHS

Memo to Mr. Bates
Re: Daniel L. Schorr
Columbia Broadcasting System Commentator

In view of the extreme publicity and public interest which the Schorr case generated, it is believed the present request emanating from the Army should be handled by advising the Army that it may desire to submit its request to the White House.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the name check form be returned to the National Agency Check Center for the U.S. Army, referring them to the White House and making no comment concerning any investigation which we may have conducted. If approved, this action will be taken by the Name Check Section, General Investigative Division.

1/4/77
DONE
GHS

~~PER~~
7

WVC
pos

R
curb
CWB
AB

JS

WBS

Yes. Also send note
to Bob Haldeman re
this. (Dear Bob)

DJD
Jan

X

1 - Mr. Scatterday

January 4, 1972

REC-22

104

1-8258-44

DANIEL L. SCHORR
Born: August 31, 1916
New York, New York

Reference is made to your request for a check of our files concerning the captioned individual, who is being considered as a proposed guest for the 1972 National Strategy Seminar at the U.S. Army War College.

In response to your request, you are referred to the White House.

Original and 1 - NACC-Army (National Strategy Seminar,
U.S. Army War College)

Request Received - 12/20/71

GHS
GHS:cs (4)

NOTE: Per memo Scatterday to Bates, 12/30/71, captioned "Daniel L. Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System Commentator, Name Check Matter," GHS:cs.

1- ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

60 JAN 25 1972

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

Nov 16, 1971

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 b6
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524 b7C
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____ 613 213
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Main <u>S</u> References Only

See 02

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of <u> <i>g</i> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations

My. V. A. E. B.

Subject Scott, Daniel F.
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

Localities _____
R# 28,2 Date 12/16 Searcher Initials 511

Prod. 2

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	97-1405 I	
	Daniel Luccio (Bu)	
1	161-8258 I	
2	161-8258-23	8/20/78
I	Daniel	
	105-44980 I	
	Dan (VIR)	
2	161-8258	500 1/8

DEC 20 1978

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *clm*

FROM : L. H. Martin *LM*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: 1/4/72

Per
161-8258
W.D.
9
you

Tolson	✓
Felt	✓
Rosen	✓
Moynihan	✓
Bishop	✓
Miller, E.S.	✓
Callahan	✓
Casper	✓
Conrad	✓
Dalbey	✓
Cleveland	✓
Ponder	✓
Bates	✓
Waikart	✓
Walters	✓
Soyars	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

In connection with the attached article from "Parade" of 1/2/72 regarding Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) correspondent, the Director has requested the facts concerning the request for our check of Schorr.

The investigation of Schorr was requested by Lawrence Higby of Mr. Haldeman's office at The White House on the evening of Thursday, 8/19/71. Higby telephoned from San Clemente requesting the investigation. Although the investigation was immediately opened to the field, no open inquiries were conducted until Friday morning, 8/20/71. During the morning and early afternoon both Washington Field and New York reported opposition to the investigation by CBS personnel both in Washington and New York. In the early afternoon, John Sharnick, CBS, New York, told us Schorr had just informed him that Schorr himself wanted the investigation discontinued as it was embarrassing to him and he had no idea that he was being considered for any appointment with the Federal Government. We immediately held up our inquiries at approximately 3 p.m., 8/20/71, and SA [] called Higby in San Clemente and advised him of the reaction we were receiving. Higby told [] the investigation should be discontinued, which was done. As can be seen, our investigation was only active for approximately seven hours. At Higby's request, the results of our incomplete investigation were furnished to him.

Since that time, there has been much newspaper publicity inferring that The White House requested the investigation to intimidate Schorr as he had been critical of the Administration. This has been consistently denied by The White House which has indicated that Schorr was being considered for appointment in the "environmental area."

1- ENCLOSURE

Of possible interest, attached memo from Mr. Wannall to Mr. Miller dated 11/12/71 sets forth the results of a conference between [] and John Dean, Counsel to the President,

Encs. *memo detached and handled separately*

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Miller

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin

1 JAN 20 1972

1 - Mr. []
1 - Mr. Young

DHY:mfy
(7)

↓ CONTINUED - OVER ↓

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

concerning the Schorr investigation. As indicates, it was apparent from the discussion that someone at The White House got his signals mixed and requested a full field investigation when all that was desired was background information on Schorr and a check of Bureau files.

b6
b7C

ACTION

For the Director's information.

WVC
pas

R
emp OEC

My

APR 7
+

WBS

ds

DJD
Jill

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen *RF* _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland *W* _____
 Ponder _____
 Bates _____
 Waikart _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

WALTER SCOTT'S Personality Parade

Q. The FBI investigation of CBS-TV man, Daniel Schorr—is this a White House attempt to intimidate Schorr? If so, who ordered it?—P.A.S., Somerville, Mass.

A. The FBI check on Schorr was ordered by Fred Malek, a Nixon personnel director. Malek insists, however, that all he asked for was an FBI name-check. The FBI, says Malek, is mistaken, that he asked for a full field check on Schorr—friends, employers, etc.—and that's what was undertaken. Why the White House wanted Schorr checked in the first place will be investigated in February by Senator Sam Ervin (D., N.C.) of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.



The Washington Post Times Herald **PARADE 2**
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

JAN 2 1972

Date _____

*memo Martin To Cleveland
1/4/72 DAY/MEY*

*What are the facts
re required for check
of Schorr?*

REC-22

ENCLOSURE

1 JAN 20 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM*

FROM : W. R. Wannall *WRW*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 1-27-72

1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr.

Tolson ☒
Felt ☐
Rosen ☐
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Miller, E.S. ☐
Callahan ☐
Casper ☐
Conrad ☐
Dalbey ☒
Cleveland ☒
Ponder ☐
Bates ☐
Waikart ☐
Walters ☐
Soyars ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Reference is made to Wannall to Miller memorandum, 1-26-72, wherein it was recommended and approved that Supervisor clear with The White House a letter to Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D-N.C.), concerning the Bureau's investigation, at the request of The White House, of Daniel Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System Washington correspondent. *9-*

A copy of the proposed letter dated 1-27-72 was furnished on the afternoon of 1-26-72 to John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President. He was also furnished, at his request, a copy of Senator Ervin's incoming letter. On the evening of 1-26-72 Dean advised that he had discussed this matter with H. R. Haldeman, Assistant to the President. Haldeman told Dean that he wanted to study this matter and might contact the Director regarding the correspondence. Dean in reviewing the material with prior to his meeting with Haldeman had no suggested changes in the Bureau's letter to Ervin. This matter will be followed closely with The White House. *6AD*

ACTION:

For information.

RRH:sjr
(9)

DEAN

REC-52

161-8258-458

FEB 17 1972

EX-117

238
57 FEB 25 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *Clem*

DATE: 1/26/72

FROM : L. H. Martin *LM*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Schorr is the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Washington correspondent concerning whom we initiated an investigation on 8/19/71 at the request of Lawrence Higby of The White House. The investigation was discontinued on White House instructions the following day, 8/20/71, when Schorr objected to the investigation. Since that time there has been much newspaper publicity inferring that The White House requested the investigation to intimidate Schorr as he had been critical of the Administration. This has been consistently denied by The White House which has indicated that Schorr was being considered for appointment in the "environmental area."

We have now received a letter from Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D.-N.C.) Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, concerning the Schorr investigation. Ervin asked under what authority we conducted the investigation, when it was begun and ended, who in The White House ordered it, how many people were interviewed, what type of information we were asked to get, the general nature of the investigation, and what happened to the records of the investigation.

He advised he wishes this material in connection with hearings concerning the relationship between Government and the press.

On 11/12/71 [] had a conference with John Dean, Counsel to the President, regarding the Schorr case (memo attached) during which Dean specifically asked [] what our position would be if a Congressional committee investigating this incident sought information from the Bureau. [] informed him that all inquiries received by the Bureau concerning investigations conducted at the request of The White House are referred to The White House and we have made no comment concerning the Schorr case and have no intention of doing so. This was satisfactory with Dean.

Enclosures *detached & handled*

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Bowers

NOT RECORDED

1 - Mr. Young

CONTINUED - OVER

94-46685-1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

58 FEB 29 1972
DHY: bsh

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Daniel Louis Schorr

It is noted that an article in the Washington Post on 11/13/71 indicated that "Initial reaction to Ervin's letter among White House sources was that the Administration would invoke executive privilege . This would deny Ervin his witnesses but would undoubtedly elicit a protest from the chairman."

In view of Senator Ervin's request for full details concerning this matter, however, it is felt that an appropriate letter should be forwarded to him which is responsive to his inquiries. Our relationship with the Senator has been very cordial in the past. The attached letter is being dated for Thursday, 1/27/72, inasmuch as the Director has indicated he intends to clear it with The White House and the Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Senator Ervin.

7
WVG
R
Dy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 1-26-72

1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr. Young
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. []

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b6
b7C

This morning John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, requested to see Supervisor [] on an urgent matter. He was contacted immediately. Dean advised that Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (D-NC), is pressing ahead with his inquiry into the investigation of Schorr, the Columbia Broadcasting System Washington correspondent, concerning whom we initiated investigation on 8-19-71 at the request of The White House. Dean advised that Clark MacGregor, Counsel to the President for Congressional Relations had gone to see Ervin and asked him in effect "what would call him off." MacGregor told Ervin that it was his understanding that Schorr had been contacted by the FBI at the outset of the investigation and was aware that he was being investigated. Ervin indicated to MacGregor that in the past, situations have arisen in which the FBI has presented the facts to him which have fully satisfied his interest in a particular matter. MacGregor and Dean are of the opinion that if the FBI would furnish the facts as they actually occurred in this situation to Ervin, the matter would be dropped. Dean asked if the FBI could contact Senator Ervin and furnish him the facts essentially as we had previously furnished them to Dean by letter dated 12-20-71 setting forth the chronology of events in this case.

[] advised Dean that the FBI is in receipt of a letter from Senator Ervin asking for this information. (This is being handled separately by memorandum Martin to Cleveland, 1-26-72) Dean feels that a letter to Ervin simply stating the facts might well close this matter as far as Ervin is concerned. Dean said that in view of the extreme sensitivity of this matter to The White House, the White House would like to have the opportunity to review our letter to Ervin before it is sent. He was advised that the Director has already instructed that this be done.

ACTION:

Enclosure

ST-116

REC 99

161-8258-48

RHH:sjr
(9)

For information. See memorandum and letter to Senator Ervin attached. If approved, [] will clear the letter with John Dean at White House, prior to its delivery to Senator Ervin.

FEB 29 1972

59 FEB 29 1972

FEB 29 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

January 27, 1972

BY LIAISON

Honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Chairman
Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 24, 1972,
regarding the investigation of Mr. Daniel Louis Schorr.

Investigation of Mr. Schorr was requested on August 19, 1971,
by a member of the White House staff, authorized to request federal
personnel background investigations. The investigation was referred to our
field offices, but no inquiries were conducted until the morning of August 20,
1971. Mr. Schorr was contacted at approximately 8:30 a.m. on August 20,
1971, to obtain appropriate background data. He was informed of the investi-
gation and later that morning made background data available to us. At
approximately 3:00 p.m. on the same day, we learned from officials of the
Columbia Broadcasting System that Mr. Schorr desired the investigation to
be discontinued. The investigation was discontinued at approximately that
hour pursuant to instructions from the White House. Prior to the discontinu-
ance of our investigation, twenty-five persons were interviewed concerning
Mr. Schorr.

ST-118

REC 99

161-825-49

This Bureau was not specifically requested by the White House to
obtain any particular type of information during the investigation. The
investigation was requested as a routine background investigation for possible
federal appointment in which we make inquiries regarding a person's
character, loyalty, general standing, and ability.

18 FEB 29 1972

The incomplete investigation of Mr. Schorr was entirely favorable
concerning him and the results were furnished to the White House.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Winkler
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:30 PM
DATE 1/27/72
BY [Signature]

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

January 27, 1972

BY LIAISON

Honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Chairman
Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Photo

CC TO:	<i>Dir. office</i>
REQ. F.:	<i>4-22-81</i>
APR 24 1981	
ANS.	<i>[Signature]</i>
BY:	<i>[Signature]</i>

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 24, 1972, regarding the investigation of Mr. Daniel Louis Schorr.

Investigation of Mr. Schorr was requested on August 19, 1971, by a member of the White House staff, authorized to request federal personnel background investigations. The investigation was referred to our field offices, but no inquiries were conducted until the morning of August 20, 1971. Mr. Schorr was contacted at approximately 8:30 a.m. on August 20, 1971, to obtain appropriate background data. He was informed of the investigation and later that morning made background data available to us. At approximately 3:00 p.m. on the same day, we learned from officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System that Mr. Schorr desired the investigation to be discontinued. The investigation was discontinued at approximately that hour pursuant to instructions from the White House. Prior to the discontinuance of our investigation, twenty-five persons were interviewed concerning Mr. Schorr.

This Bureau was not specifically requested by the White House to obtain any particular type of information during the investigation. The investigation was requested as a routine background investigation for possible federal appointment in which we make inquiries regarding a person's character, loyalty, general standing, and ability.

The incomplete investigation of Mr. Schorr was entirely favorable concerning him and the results were furnished to the White House.

Sincerely yours,

91

RA

Daniel Scherer

January 27, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter dated today which I have sent to Honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Chairman, Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. This was cleared with Honorable H. R. Haldeman and Honorable John W. Dean III of the White House.

Respectfully,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Handwritten signatures and initials
1- ENCLOSURE

REC 99

161-5257-50

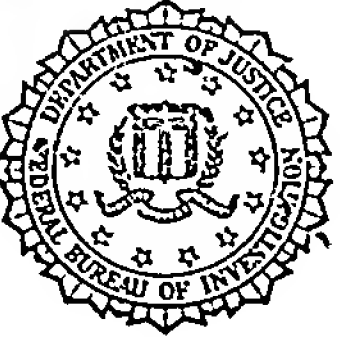
ST-118

18 FEB 29 1972

Mr. Tolson ☒ *JEH:edm (4)*
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Bishop ☒
Mr. Miller, E.S. ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Dalbey ☒
Mr. Cleveland ☒
Mr. Ponder ☒
Mr. Bates ☒
Mr. Winkert ☒
Mr. Walters ☒
Mr. Soyars ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Gandy ☒
FEB 29 1972

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:20 PM
EXT 1-27-72
BY *[initials]*

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 27, 1972

BY LIAISON

Honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Chairman
Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 24, 1972, regarding the investigation of Mr. Daniel Louis Schorr.

Investigation of Mr. Schorr was requested on August 19, 1971, by a member of the White House staff, authorized to request federal personnel background investigations. The investigation was referred to our field offices, but no inquiries were conducted until the morning of August 20, 1971. Mr. Schorr was contacted at approximately 8:30 a.m. on August 20, 1971, to obtain appropriate background data. He was informed of the investigation and later that morning made background data available to us. At approximately 3:00 p.m. on the same day, we learned from officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System that Mr. Schorr desired the investigation to be discontinued. The investigation was discontinued at approximately that hour pursuant to instructions from the White House. Prior to the discontinuance of our investigation, twenty-five persons were interviewed concerning Mr. Schorr.

This Bureau was not specifically requested by the White House to obtain any particular type of information during the investigation. The investigation was requested as a routine background investigation for possible federal appointment in which we make inquiries regarding a person's character, loyalty, general standing, and ability.

The incomplete investigation of Mr. Schorr was entirely favorable concerning him and the results were furnished to the White House.

Sincerely yours,

161-7258-50 *WJ*

ENCLOSURE

SAM J. ERVIN, JR.
NORTH CAROLINA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 3, 1972

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, ES
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Walkart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On yesterday, I was astounded at what was reported to be a news article in the Washington Post which stated that on the previous day I stated during the course of an investigation into the Daniel Schorr matter that I intended to propose some legislation to limit the activities of the FBI. On yesterday morning, the Subcommittee resumed the hearings, and I made a statement on this subject, a copy of which I enclose.

The entire article seemed to be based on inferences drawn from a mere remark on my part that I did not think that any person in the Executive Branch of the service should ask the FBI to make an investigation of the qualifications of any man for appointment to a public office unless such official first ascertained from such individual that he would accept such office if offered, and advise the official that an investigation was being made in connection with the prospective appointment.

The FBI certainly did not do anything except its legal duty in initiating the investigation of Mr. Schorr at the instance of some official in the White House.

With all kind wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Sam J. Ervin, Jr.

(D-N.C.)

SJE:mm
Enclosure

1- ENCLOSURE

59 FEB 29 1972

FEB. 29

I'll bet that the Wash. Post mentioned a word of what Sen. Ervin said - X

22 FEB 4 1972

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC. 2-4-72
94-46685-38
94-8-6
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OPENING REMARKS BY SENATOR SAM J. ERVIN, JR.
FREE PRESS HEARINGS
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1972

Yesterday during the hearings conducted by the Committee I made certain oral statements. There is always a hazard in making an oral statement. The hazard is two-fold. A person who makes an oral statement may not express himself correctly or he may not be correctly understood by some of his hearers. I notice certain statements attributed (to me in this morning's newspapers). If I made any remarks justifying those statements, they certainly were inadvertently made.

I did not blame the FBI in any way for its investigation of CBS commentator Daniel Schorr. I don't think Mr. Schorr criticized the FBI in any way in respect to that investigation. Under the laws and executive orders, the FBI is an agency of the Executive branch of the Federal government and it is required to make investigations whenever it is ordered to do so, either by the President as the head of the executive branch of the government or by any person who is authorized to speak for the President, and likewise when requested by the Department of Justice.

The FBI merely performed its duties (in this case). I accept at face value the statement of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover that the FBI was requested by a properly authorized person in the White House to make the investigation of Mr. Schorr with a view to determining his fitness from the standpoint of character and loyalty to fill some possible Federal office which was not designated to the FBI or to anybody else. I do agree with Mr. Schorr's observation that before any official who is authorized by the Executive Department to request the FBI to make an investigation to determine fitness

18A
FEB 29 1972

161-8258-51
ENCLOSURE

for appointment to federal office of any person ()
that official before requesting the FBI to make the investigation
should inform the person being investigated of the investigation
and of the objective of the investigation, and should inform that
person further of the office for which he is being considered.

With due respect to everybody concerned, I think there is
a certain amount of stupidity in investigating a man's fitness for
appointment to federal office without first consulting that individual
and ascertaining that he would accept the office if it is offered to
him. But the FBI was not responsible in any way for that stupidity.

Now the FBI performs a most important function in our
country. In the first place, it is necessary for the appointive
power of the Federal government to ascertain the loyalty and fitness
of an American for an appointment to a public office. And so the
FBI merely does its duty when requested to make such an investigation
by a proper official.

Furthermore, the FBI is authorized to make investigations
at the request of the Department of Justice, and the Department of
Justice is justified in making those requests, whenever they have
information which indicates to them that some individual or some
group has violated the law or is about to violate the law.

Now, if we had a law that said that the FBI and other law
enforcement agencies of government, Federal or state, couldn't

investigate a person or group to ascertain whether circumstances reasonably indicated he or they were about to violate the law or had violated the law, unless it was first established that they were going to find by the investigation that the person or group had violated the law or was about to do it, there couldn't be any investigations at all. And so if the government undertakes - - undertakes to investigate a charge that I have violated the law or am about to violate the law, they may wind up with a finding after an investigation that I hadn't violated the law and wasn't about to violate the law. (But they'd have to investigate first.)

I just wanted to make these remarks to clarify this situation and to defuse any emotions which might have resulted from anything I inadvertently said or inadvertently was suspected of having said yesterday.

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____

A 2 Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1972 THE WASHINGTON POST

Ervin to Seek Law Curbing FBI Inquiries

By Sanford J. Ungar
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) said yesterday he will propose legislation to prohibit the FBI from investigating any person without his consent, "unless the government has reason to believe that person has committed a crime or is about to commit a crime."

He declared his intention after hearing testimony from CBS news correspondent Daniel Schorr, the subject of an FBI probe last summer, when he was allegedly under consideration for a job with the Nixon administration.

Schorr, the leadoff witness in continued hearings on freedom of the press before Ervin's Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, complained that the investigation had been an "arbitrary intrusion" into his personal and professional life.

Ervin said he found it "difficult to believe" that the FBI would ask questions about someone "without first asking the person if he would accept the job" for which he was being considered.

But Schorr, who has often been criticized by the administration for his news coverage, said that right up through the start of yesterday's hearing he had never been approached about the government job.

A White House official told The Washington Post Monday that the newsman had been considered for a position as assistant to the director of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Ervin charged, however, that there was a discrepancy between the details provided to The Post and to him in a letter from John W. Dean III, counsel to the President.

Dean's letter, hand-delivered to Ervin last week, said that "Schorr was being considered for a position (that is) presently filled."

But according to the White House official who spoke with The Post, other television newsmen have been interviewed for the job and the search is still on for someone to fill it.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler yesterday confirmed The Post account.

Ervin said the apparent discrepancy might have been cleared up if any of three administration officials invited to testify before the subcommittee — White House recruiter Frederic V. Malek, special counsel Charles Colson and communications director Herbert G. Klein — had agreed to appear.

"We got a letter in response to our request for witnesses," Ervin complained. "You can't cross-examine a letter."

The allegations about the administration went unanswered yesterday, when none of the four Republican members of the subcommittee attended the hearing.

Among the subcommittee's six Democratic members, only Ervin and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts appeared to hear Schorr and other witnesses, discuss freedom of the press.

Kennedy, criticizing administration attacks on the media, suggested that "the press and speech are threatened as much in this country now as at any time since the passage of the Alien and Sedition Act" in 1798.

He concurred with Schorr's concern over "the climate of suspicion and hostility and nervousness that the administration has helped to create" among the press.

The legislation restricting the FBI's investigative power mentioned by Ervin yesterday would presumably be aimed primarily at routine personnel probes.

Depending on how it is drafted by subcommittee staff members, however, it could also lead to litigation by those who feel they are under investigation by the FBI for other purposes and seek to force the government to prove in court that it has "reason to believe" that a criminal act has been or is about to be committed.



By Bob Burchette—The Washington Post

Sen. Ervin, left, and CBS correspondent Schorr at hearings on freedom of the press.

The Evening Star (Washington) _____
 The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 Sunday News (New York) _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Daily World _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

NOT RECORDED

87 MAR 16 1972

Date 2-2-72

File 9

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Bowers
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Martin
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Young

February 7, 1972

BY LIAISON

161-8258

Honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Chairman
Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 3, 1972, furnishing me a copy of your remarks made on February 2, 1972, concerning the investigation of Mr. Daniel Louis Schorr.

I appreciate your action in advising me of your comments. In view of its animosity toward this Bureau, I seriously doubt that "The Washington Post" will publish your remarks setting the record straight.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Senator Ervin indicates he was misquoted in the press which indicated he was going to initiate legislation to limit our activities in applicant matters. He furnished copy of remarks made by him 2/2/72 setting record straight.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Waikart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

DHY:mfy
(9)

NOT RECORDED

FEB 29 1972

FEB 29 1972

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RETURN TO MR. YOUNG, ROOM 1258.

Ervin hearing fails to clear Schorr inquiry

The question of whether an investigation last August of Daniel Schorr, CBS newsman, was preliminary to an offer of a federal job or a Nixon administration attempt to intimidate a reporter who had criticized it remained unanswered after Schorr testified February 1 before Senator Sam J. Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

Schorr told the committee "the administration has at no time undertaken to give me any official explanation" but he testified he never had received any job offer. Senator Ervin pointedly expressed his displeasure at the White House refusal to permit officials who might clarify the situation to appear at his committee's hearings.

He characterized the FBI inquiry of Schorr as either "stupidity" or "duplicitous" and said he would propose a law to prohibit the federal agency from investigating any person without his consent "unless the government has reason to believe that person has committed a crime or is about to commit a crime."

Ervin put into the record a letter from John W. Dean III, Counsel to the President, who wrote that the Schorr incident had been "fully and carefully reviewed" and that "there are no indications of any intent on the part of anyone on the White House staff to harass or intimidate Mr. Schorr by initiating an investigation into his background."

Results favorable

The Senator also put into the record a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, which said that the investigation was requested on August 19, 1971 "by a member of the White House staff, authorized to request federal personnel background investigations." The results were "entirely favorable to Schorr," Hoover stated.

Schorr testified the day after the *Washington Post* published a story, attributed to an unidentified "White House official," that Schorr was under consideration to be assistant to the chairman of the Council on Environmental Equality. The President, according to the *Post*, was not told that Schorr was being considered.

"The primary issue in the FBI investigation is not whether or not a possible job offer lay behind it," Schorr testified. "Job or no job, the launching of such an investigation without consent demonstrates an insensitivity to personal rights. An FBI investigation is not a neutral matter. It has an impact on one's life, on relations with employers, neighbors and friends. For me, the effects, although I do not wish to exaggerate them, persist until today."

Senator Edward Kennedy, a member of the Subcommittee, asked Schorr whether there was any difference between the attitude of the Nixon administration toward the press and that of other administrations. Schorr said he felt that criticisms by Vice President Agnew and other officials had made the country skeptical of press credibility.

Schorr's testimony led off the resumed hearings of the Ervin committee on freedom of the press.

Trend to self-censorship

Arych Neier, executive director of the Civil Liberties Union, asserted that because of government criticisms and pressures the establishment press had become nervous and resorted to "self censorship." He suggested the Ervin Committee might "enhance the capacity of the 'alternate press' to exert pressures against self-censorship in the establishment press" by conducting an investigation of censorship of the press in prisons, army bases, schools and other "compulsory institutions."

Dr. Earl English, former journalism dean at the University of Missouri, spoke on behalf of approximately 7,000 small daily and weekly newspapers who are members of the National Newspaper Association. He declared that any legislation which would require newspapers to afford "equal time" for publication of rebuttal material should be avoided.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Walkart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

EDITOR & PUBLISHER

February 5, 1972

Page 13

NOT RECORDED

57 MAR 16 1972

51 MAR 17 1972

file 91

Testifying on behalf of Suburban Newspapers of America, Dean S. Leshar said those newspapers "sincerely support" S.1311 which would grant newsmen "the privilege of sanctity of confidential information received or obtained" in their newsgathering activities.

Charles A. Perlik Jr. told the committee that the Newspaper Guild has a "deep and abiding concern" that the press be free of any influence that would "subvert its right to gather and disseminate news and opinion." He also called for controls on the classification of government documents.

3:27 PM

February 4, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. FULTON
MR. BISHOP
MR. CLEGG
MR. CLEVELAND

opz

While talking to the Attorney General on another matter, I mentioned to him that Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., advised me this morning that he made a statement before the Committee that completely repudiated what the Washington Post carried about him the day before about pressing a law to have the FBI limit its investigations. The Attorney General said he did not believe it at the time. I said the Senator had given me a copy of the statement, but I doubt the Post will print much of it.

I told the Attorney General that Senator Ervin was very much upset and said he at no time had any feeling the FBI had done anything wrong and he did not think of having any such legislation passed or it would prevent all investigations if you put any limitation on as the Post indicated he would. The Senator said he was very much upset and wanted to be certain he was not in any way critical of the Bureau.

The Attorney General said he is a fine individual and I agreed, but I thought his staff was bad as he has some people who I think they are the ones who put him up to doing some of the things that look bad. The Attorney General said that he likes to talk about the First Amendment and his heart is worse than his title. I said I have had no trouble with him, but when I saw what the Post alleged he said, I made it a point to contact him to see what it was about and he showed me the statement he made the following morning, which is a fine statement and very complimentary and completely repudiated that he had any intention of such legislation. The Attorney General said that as he recalled, he was one of those who came out in support of me and the Bureau when Morris and Nichols and some of them got out. I said he was as they tried to get him to initiate an investigation on the Senate side and he said he could not find anything to investigate and so far as he knew, the FBI was being run satisfactorily. I said he has always been fine and sound in his dealings with us, so I wrote the letter down here and prepared a copy for

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

55 FEB 16 1972

TELETYPE UNIT

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191 FEB 11 1972

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:40 AM
DATE 2-7-72
BY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-40685-27

February 4, 1972

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Felt, Rosen, Lickap, Cleveland

him, the Attorney General, and got it to the President promptly, after the White House made one or two minor changes, but I think it did take some of the steam out of it. I said the Senator did not know what he got the letter that we had advised (Daniel I. ¹⁹⁷⁰ Schorr) we were making the travel time, but we did that the very first thing as we went to him he got into action and told him he was being investigated for a position but we didn't tell him what position because we did not know. I said Senator Ervin did not know Schorr had been told and thought it was being done mysteriously. The Attorney General said that was the impression Schorr wanted to give. I said it was typical of him and the Columbia Broadcasting System. I said when we went to Stanton, he was the one who asked us to discontinue the investigation as Schorr did not want to leave and had no intention of leaving and did not know anything about a new position. I said the White House group was in San Clemente so I called out there and talked to Higby, an assistant to H. R. Haldeman, and Higby said to stop it and go no further. I said I put that in the letter without giving any identities but said a person authorized to request investigations. I said Ervin was satisfied and I didn't know he will go much further. I said Schorr has had his say and gotten the publicity and I think that is all he was interested in doing. The Attorney General said he did not know where else they could go since the White House used executive privilege. I said Senator Ervin recalled he was backing up the wrong tree, but I am happy we got the letter up so promptly and off it all around because I was afraid the White House fellows might want to hold long discussions, but they cleared it and I shot it up to Ervin and sent a copy to him, the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

August 1, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CALLAHAN
MR. GEBHARDT

RE: DANIEL SCHORR MATTER

On July 31, 1973, Mr. Henry S. Ruth, Jr., Assistant to Special Prosecutor Cox, said he recently sent through a request for reports on matters which had been requested to be investigated by members of the White House staff. This applied to the investigation of the Daniel Schorr alleged violation.

Mr. Ruth said he had now received information that this could not be given to his staff. He wondered if perhaps there could be something done about this inasmuch as he felt this information was very important and needed in his handling of his assigned duties.

I informed him I would check into it and see what might be the difficulty.

Very truly yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

CMK:EDM (4)

EX-117

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SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:40 PM
DATE 8-1-73
BY *not*

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Asst. Dir.:
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Comp. Syst. _____
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Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Cong. Serv. _____
Corr. & Crm. _____
Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

84 AUG 9 1973

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SHIRLEY TEMPLE FOR DANIEL SCHORR

Last year Fred Malek, one of President Nixon's bright young White House assistants in charge of recruiting personnel, ordered the FBI to make a full field-check on Daniel Schorr.

Schorr is a veteran CBS correspondent and investigative reporter.

At first, it was believed that the White House, nettled by his investigations, was trying to harass Schorr via the FBI.

The White House quickly denied any attempt to impede or depress Schorr's investigative enthusiasm, explained instead that it thought so highly of him that it was considering Dan for a position in the Administration. Supposedly the job Schorr was in line for had "something to do with environment."

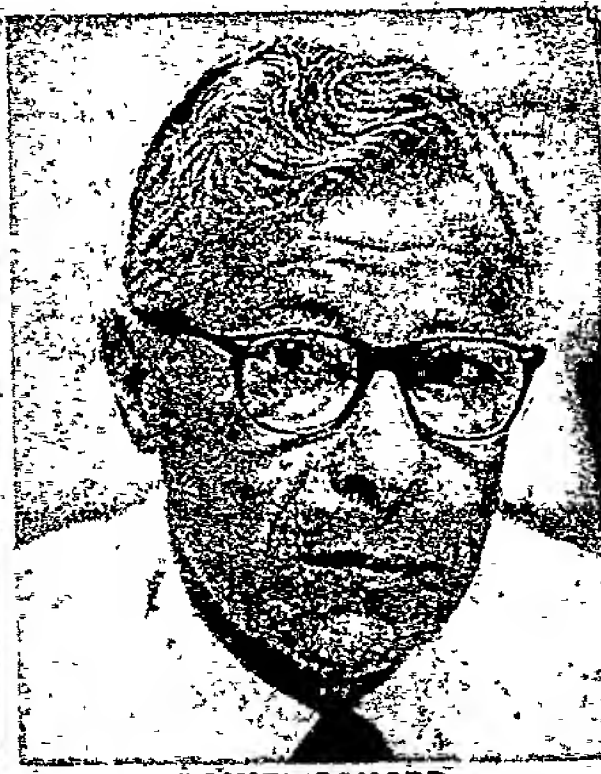
It has taken some time to determine the exact position the Nixon Administration had in mind for Daniel Schorr, but Intelligence Report has finally found out.

That job, special assistant to Russell Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, has now gone to Shirley Temple Black, the child star of yesterday.

Shirley's salary in the position is \$115 a day when she works. Apparently she, too, is endowed with those special qualifications which made Daniel Schorr such a "natural" for the job.



SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK



DANIEL SCHORR

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gebhardt _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Purvis _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

161-8258

The Washington Post Times Herald _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date

11/26/72

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12/5/72
1972

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42 DEC 7 1972

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THE 'SCHORR-FBI' STORY

Shadowing

the Press BY DANIEL SCHORR

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Fender	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Workart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

101-8258

NOT RECORDED

ON FRIDAY, August 20, 1971, at about 10 A.M., an agent of the FBI appeared without prior appointment at the Washington offices of CBS News. He said he wished to interview me and my bureau chief, William Small, and to consult personnel files on me as part of an investigation undertaken because I was being considered for "a high government position." Small declined to cooperate unless advised of the nature of the position. The agent said he did not know.

Interviewed separately, I replied to initial questions, then declined further answers pending some indication of the position for which I was being investigated. The agent asked if I had any objection to pursuance of the investigation elsewhere. I said that I did object because such an investigation could be a source of embarrassment and, at the very least, create the impression that I was considering a change of employment. The agent promised to report my observations to his superiors.

In fact, embarrassment for me had already begun. Early that morning the FBI office in New York had

telephoned the home of Richard N. Salant, president of CBS News, apologizing for the early call by speaking of a "crash" investigation that had to be completed by the following Monday. Other CBS executives were contacted during that day. I had some difficulty in allaying their concern that I was planning to leave CBS. They found it incredible—as did I—that a full field investigation should be in progress, connected with a possible appointment of which I had no inkling. My relations with CBS News are, happily, rather stable. Otherwise, they could easily have been placed under a great strain.

From information volunteered to me by others approached by the FBI, it appeared that agents interviewed or telephoned previous employers; various colleagues, including an NBC correspondent who served with me in Moscow; residential neighbors, one of whom reported what appeared to be surveillance of my home; and neighbors of my brother, Professor Alvin L. Schorr, dean of the School of Social Work at New York University.

There was naturally intense speculation within CBS about the pur-

pose of the investigation. Perhaps more trusting than most, I inclined to the belief that there is more bungling than conspiracy in government, and that the investigation had accidentally preceded a job offer, which would eventually emerge. Others in CBS leaned more to a harassment theory because of the general climate of pressure on the broadcasting industry, the history of my relations with the Administration, and especially because of the timing of the investigation.

The Administration and its supporters had, on several occasions, indicated displeasure over my reporting. Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican National Committee, had inserted a statement in the *Congressional Record* criticizing my stories on nutrition matters. President Nixon had accused me of telling "a little lie" because of a broadcast indicating that he had privately, at one point,

DANIEL SCHORR, a correspondent for CBS News, is a veteran contributor to these pages. This article is adapted from his testimony on February 1 before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

8
66 MAR 22 1972

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

The New Leader
pg 9

expressed misgivings about the Safeguard ABM system. White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler had criticized me at briefings in printable language, and other White House officials had made their feelings known privately in less printable terms. On August 19, the day before the start of the FBI investigation, I was invited by the White House to a meeting with officials to hear objections to my report on the *CBS Evening News* the previous night raising doubts about the concrete effects of President Nixon's promise to assist the Catholic parochial schools in their financial plight.

To me it seemed highly doubtful that the Administration would beef to me one day and set the FBI on me the next—if only because this would set some kind of bureaucratic speed record. But my belief that a job offer would surface began to weaken with the passage of time. My informal inquiries of friends in government produced no enlightenment. On October 8, on a social occasion, I asked Frederick V. Malek, White House specialist in recruiting, if he knew what kind of job the FBI had been investigating me for. He professed ignorance and surprise, promised to check and call me the next day. He never called.

By early November I was close to agreeing with the cynics in my organization that the investigation had not been benevolently intended. What else could an oft-criticized reporter believe about an ostensibly job-connected investigation that, two months later, had produced not the slightest whisper of a job offer, but only avowals of ignorance from the White House talent scout?

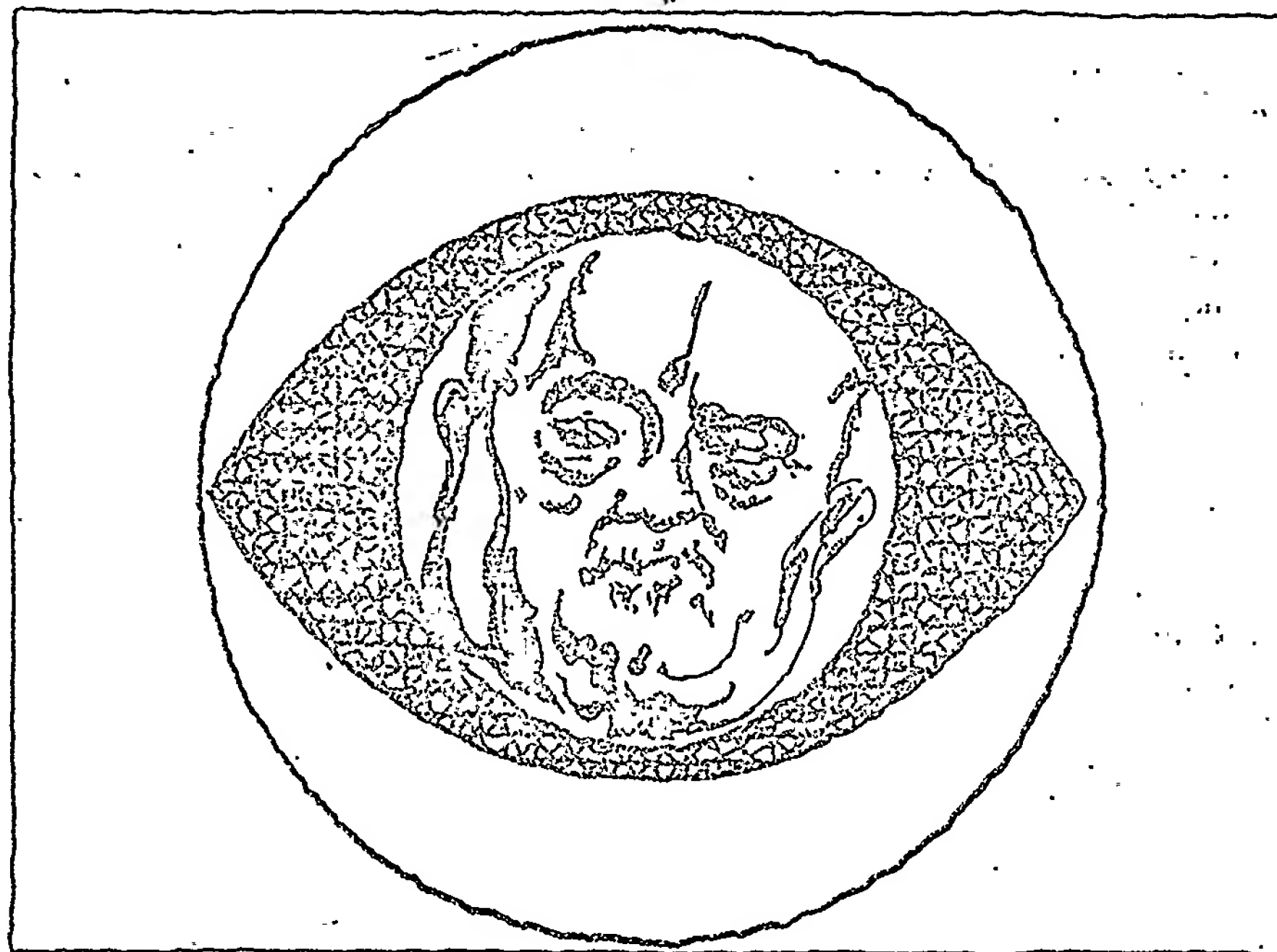
Then, amid the mysterious silence about the investigation, the criticism was renewed. On November 4, Charles Colson, special counsel to the President, telephoned Dr. Frank Stanton, vice-chairman of CBS, Inc., to object to a report I had made the previous day about conflict within the Pay Board. As I understand it, Stanton referred Col-

son to Salant. My knowledge of the telephone call is sketchy because neither Stanton nor Salant has discussed it with me, presumably seeking to insulate me from Administration pressures. Gordon Manning, vice-president of CBS News, did ask me for factual material to be in a position to reply to Colson's objections.

IN SUCH a situation a reporter has a problem, or several problems. First of all, whether to disclose the story. With the concurrence of my CBS News superiors, I decided not to because I consid-

porter in these circumstances. Trying to make sure that you are still covering the Administration on its merits—not leaning backward, not leaning forward. Trying to put out of your mind the thought that CBS, however valiantly it seeks to protect you from intimidation, is itself under strong pressure, and you might be contributing to its woes. I mention these thought processes because I think they show some of the more subtle ways government actions can affect press freedoms.

Let me cite a concrete example of the problems created for me. On November 11, the story of the FBI



ered it a "no-win" situation. That is to say, my becoming the purveyor of news about my difficulties with the government could only cast me in the role of an interested party, tarnishing my journalistic neutrality. I had to stick to the position that, no matter how emotional the Administration was about me, I must avoid becoming emotional about the Administration. If the Administration could push me into the role of its open antagonist, that would serve its purpose as well, or better, than intimidating me into pulling my punches.

That raised the larger question of how you conduct yourself as a re-

investigation was published in the *Washington Post* by Ken W. Clauson, then a *Post* reporter. The White House offered public explanations, which I shall not go into because I was not present for any of them. The episode received widespread publicity, and I became somewhat better known as the guy investigated by the FBI than as a news professional. It should be understood that I never considered myself as having any trouble with the FBI per se; I believed it acted quite properly, routinely and on instruction.

Early in December I was asked by CBS News to investigate a tip that the President's Commission on

Federal Statistics had completed its report, and that this report criticized the FBI's system of keeping crime statistics. Within CBS News it was generally agreed that for me to steer clear of a story involving the FBI, simply because my name had been linked with the FBI, would depart from the "normalcy" we were determined to maintain. On December 9, I reported the story on the *CBS Evening News*.

Subsequently, Tom Bishop, assistant director of the FBI, telephoned CBS News. He suggested that I bore some animus against the FBI and called attention to a letter which, he said, the chairman of the President's Commission had written to the *New York Times* criticizing my report as having been, among other things, prematurely released. As far as I know, no such letter has appeared in the *Times*. How Bishop knew about it, and his motive for phoning CBS News, are matters for surmisal.

THE PRIMARY issue in the FBI investigation is not whether a possible job offer lay behind it. Job or no job, the launching of such an investigation without consent demonstrates an in-

sensitivity to personal rights. An FBI investigation is not a neutral matter. It has an impact on one's life, on relations with employers, neighbors and friends. For me, the effects, though I do not wish to exaggerate them, persist until today. I am constantly asked whether my "FBI shadow" is with me, whether it is safe to talk to me on the telephone, whether I am still "in trouble with the FBI."

President Nixon is said to have ordered that, in the future, there are to be no such investigations without advance consent. But, in a system that relies more on laws than on men, I think most Americans would feel more comfortable if there were legal safeguards against this kind of arbitrary intrusion into their lives.

The issue acquires a special dimension when a journalist is involved. I doubt that my experience would have received so much attention if I did not happen to be a television reporter in the public eye, and especially one who had previously drawn Administration fire. I also do not believe it would have been as big a story as it was if it had not arisen in the context of other episodes of conflict between the

government and the press—the speeches of Vice President Agnew, the controversy over the publication of the "Pentagon Papers," the public discussion of government "credibility" and news "manipulation."

Against that background, what is important to the free functioning of the press is not only what the government *intends*, but how its intentions are *perceived* by the news media and their working practitioners. Most of my colleagues believe that I was subjected to harassment. Perhaps that general feeling, in the face of official denials, is itself a reflection of the current climate of suspicion and skepticism between press and government. But the objective fact is that most of my colleagues found the "Schorr-FBI" story chilling.

Let me say that I do not think that many reporters will be directly intimidated. We are, on the whole, a pretty hardy lot. We generally cannot be deterred by government, only by our employers. And it is our employers who feel the real pressure—particularly in the regulated broadcast industry, where networks can be subjected to pressure in many direct ways, and in indirect ways through the affiliates that give the networks existence.

Anyone concerned about the freedom of the press must be concerned about the climate of suspicion, hostility and nervousness that the Administration has helped to create. Vice President Agnew says that we are not immune from criticism, and that is right. But then the Administration will have to bear its responsibility for how far it goes in criticizing, and by what means. If the Administration was misunderstood about the FBI investigation of me, it was because of so much that had gone before.

As for me, I should like to think that I have not been affected by the whole episode. The insidious thing is that I do not know what subtle effects it may have on me, or on my colleagues.

THE New Leader

SPECIAL ISSUE What Are We Trying to Teach Our Children?

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DAVID COHEN
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Schorr Affair

LAST AUTUMN'S investigation of the Columbia Broadcasting System's (CBS) Washington correspondent Daniel Schorr by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has led to a most unfortunate impression that the White House is attempting to intimidate unfriendly newsmen.

The White House has explained that the investigation was ordered because Mr. Schorr was under consideration for a high position with the Council on Environmental Quality. In view of Mr. Nixon's displeasure with some of Mr. Schorr's news reports, this does not seem likely.

It is not, however, impossible. In fact, the reporter who first broke the story of the Schorr investigation, Ken Clawson of the Washington Post, has since been hired as a deputy to White House Communications Director Herbert G. Klein.

We are far from convinced that there is afoot any concerted attempt on the part of the Nixon administration to intimidate unfriendly reporters by investigation or any other means. What is more likely is that some minor White House aide acted either in haste or in error.

The fact that Mr. Schorr is screaming louder than anybody about it would indicate that he, at least, is not intimidated. Moreover, the FBI investigation was immediately terminated upon Mr. Schorr's request, which is pretty feeble intimidation.

Still, the White House is not entirely blameless for allowing this impression to persist. Even the remotest hint of such a possibility is sufficiently alarming that immediate corrective steps should be taken.

A good beginning would be for the

White House to reverse its earlier decision and allow members of its staff to testify at Senate hearings about the Schorr case.

We realize that many senators, with a view toward evicting Mr. Nixon from the White House, could use such hearings not as a vehicle for strengthening the First Amendment, but as a political sounding board for partisan gain.

In the case of the senator who would be chairing these hearings, however, the White House need not fear such a development. Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N. C.), chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, is even in his own lifetime a Capitol Hill legend for his scholarly and passionate devotion to the Constitution.

Right now, the effectiveness of the Constitution has been called into question. That question should be resolved, no matter who might be embarrassed.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post &
Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizens Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 2/15/72
Edition: Final
Author: Brady Black
Editor: Brady Black
Title: J. Edgar Hoover,
Daniel Schorr

Character:

or

Classification: 94-466

Submitting Office: CINCINNATI

☐ Being Investigated

161-8258-A
NOT RECORDED

MAR 16 1972

File in
161-8258

MAR 16 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *MC*

FROM : Mr. Coleman *OC*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: 8-6-73

MC

Assoc. Dir. ☒
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ☐
Comp. Syst. ☐
Files & Com. ☐
Gen. Inv. ☐
Ident. ☐
Inspection ☐
Intell. ☐
Laboratory ☐
Plan. & Eval. ☐
Spec. Inv. ☒
Training ☐
Legal Coun. ☐
Cong. Serv. ☐
Corr. & Crm. ☐
Research ☐
Press Off. ☐
Telephone Rm. ☐
Director Sec'y ☐

Calder

According to the Director's memorandum to Mr. Callahan dated 8-1-73, he has received a call from Henry S. Ruth, Jr., of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force (WSPF), regarding his recent request for material concerning the Schorr matter. *MC*

Attached is my previous memorandum dated 7-20-73, regarding the receipt of this request from James Vorenberg of the WSPF. It is indicated that on 7-19-73, Supervisors Charles A. Nuzum and Dick H. Young met with Mr. Vorenberg and others of the WSPF. They were advised of the fact that since the early days of the Eisenhower Administration, results of investigations conducted for The White House on Presidential appointees and White House staff employees and applicants cannot be furnished other agencies without the approval of The White House. They then advised that the matter would be considered in a staff conference where it would be decided if the request would be directed to The White House and we should hold any action in abeyance until further advice was received from the WSPF.

The aforementioned understanding with The White House regarding the dissemination of material is first mentioned in a memorandum from Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont dated 6-8-54, recording a conversation with Charles F. Willis, Jr., then a White House Assistant. Roach and Willis discussed the situation and Willis said the material should not be disseminated without clearing with The White House. In a memorandum dated 1-24-61, from Mr. Rosen to Mr. Parsons, former Assistant Director Courtney Evans made record of a conversation he had with P. Kenneth O'Donnell, then Special Assistant to President Kennedy, wherein the same policy was extended by the Kennedy Administration. This policy was affirmed by the succeeding Administrations of President Johnson and President Nixon. There is no formal written directive from any Presidential Administration regarding this policy but it has resulted from oral conversations between our liaison representative at the time with appropriate Assistants to the President. *MC*

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC-102

161-8258-54

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. Nuzum

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Coleman
1 - Mr. Young

224
DHY:dmc (6)
SEP 5 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

18 SEP 5 1973

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
RE: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

It is interesting to note that H. R. Haldeman, in his testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee on 8-1-73, testified concerning the request to the Bureau on Daniel Schorr. During that testimony, Senator Montoya told Haldeman that Larry Higby, Haldeman's assistant, had already testified in secret before the committee regarding his call to Mr. Hoover to initiate the Schorr investigation.

When another Government agency requests the results of White House investigation, we refer them to [redacted] Staff Assistant (Security), The White House. The agency then directs a letter to [redacted] who almost invariably approves such requests. We then furnish the results of the investigation to the agency through our usual channels, making proper notations in the file as well as filing a copy of the approval.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

If approved, Mr. Ruth will be advised of the long standing policy on these matters and it will be suggested that he may desire to refer his request to [redacted] at The White House.

Handled 8/7/73
by D.H. Gorman

Approved
Cmk

[Signature]

WVC
WGC

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *W. G.*

DATE: 7-20-73

FROM : Mr. Coleman *EC*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM JAMES VORENBERG
ASSISTANT SPECIAL PROSECUTOR
WATERGATE SPECIAL PROSECUTION FORCE
RE: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
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Laboratory _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Cong. Serv. _____
Corr. & Crm. _____
Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Attached is a memorandum from Mr. Vorenberg of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force (WSPF) which, in effect, requests the Bureau's raw file concerning the special inquiry investigation conducted at the request of The White House in August, 1971, of Daniel Schorr, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) reporter.

As a matter of background, the special inquiry of Schorr was requested by The White House on the evening of 8-19-71, and stopped in the early afternoon of 8-20-71, after we received indications that Schorr wanted the investigation discontinued. The White House was advised and requested that we discontinue our investigation but furnish The White House the results of our incomplete investigation. This was done. Since that time, there has been much newspaper publicity implying that The White House requested the investigation to intimidate Schorr as he had been critical of the Nixon Administration. This has been consistently denied by The White House which has indicated Schorr was being considered for appointment in the "environmental area."

It should be noted that, beginning with the Eisenhower Administration in 1952, the Bureau has had an agreement with each Presidential Administration that the results of investigations furnished The White House on Presidential appointees and White House staff employees and applicants will not be furnished other agencies without White House approval. The exception has been in instances where our special inquiry has turned up possible criminal violations. In those cases, we furnished a copy to the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and so advise The White House in our transmittal letter.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Gebhardt

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Coleman
1 - Mr.
NOT RECORDED Mr. Young

b6
b7c

DHY:dmc (7)

CONTINUED - OVER 18 SEP 5 1973

224
67 SEP 5 1973

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
RE: REQUEST FROM JAMES VORENBERG

On the afternoon of July 19, 1973, a conference was held between Supervisor Charles A. Nuzum of the General Investigative Division and Supervisor Dick H. Young of this Division, with Vorenberg, Philip Heymann, Philip Bakes, and William H. Merrill, of the WSPF, with regard to this request. The longstanding policy concerning the dissemination of this type of material was explained to them by Nuzum and Young. Following the discussion, Mr. Merrill stated that the matter would be considered in a staff conference where it would be decided if the request would be directed to The White House. He advised that we should hold any action in abeyance until further advice is received from the WSPF.

ACTION:

For information. You will be advised of any further developments.

CAN

WKS

RAG/can

AM

nel

WY

WAF

Jim

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: July 11, 1973

FROM : James Vorenberg
Assistant Special Prosecutor
Watergate Special Prosecution Force

SUBJECT: Daniel Schorr

The Bureau is requested to prepare for this office a report on the details of an investigation it conducted on the above-named individual.

- The report should include the identities of all individuals, agencies, or entities (1) outside the Bureau who requested any information on the investigation of Schorr, and (2) outside the Bureau who received any information on Schorr.

The Bureau is also requested to supply this office with copies of all writings and memoranda of all oral communications between the Bureau and those individuals, agencies, or entities described above.

The report should also include a summary of the actual investigation itself, including a list of all persons interviewed and a description of all other investigation techniques used. Please enclose with the report copies of all Bureau 302's relating to Daniel Schorr or the Schorr investigation.

ENCLOSURE

161-8258-55

NOT RECORDED

11 JUL 13 1973

Miss Callahan
Reviewed 7/20/73
DAY/line

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

#18
40
EXP. PROC.
JUL 13 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *[initials]*

DATE: 8-7-73

FROM : Mr. Coleman *[initials]*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

[Handwritten initials]
Assoc. Dir. ☒
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ☐
Comp. Syst. ☐
Files & Com. ☐
Gen. Inv. ☐
Ident. ☐
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Laboratory ☐
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Spec. Inv. ☒
Training ☐ b6
Legal Coun. ☐ b7C
Cong. Serv. ☐
Corr. & Crm. ☐
Research ☐
Press Off. ☐
Telephone Rm. ☐
Director Sec'y ☐

Attached is my previous memorandum of 8-6-73, concerning captioned matter which indicates Henry S. Ruth, Jr. of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force (WSPF) called the Director regarding his recent request for material concerning the Schorr matter. Mr. Kelley approved Mr. Ruth being advised of the long standing policy of not disseminating such material without White House approval and it be suggested to him that he may desire to refer his request to at The White House as other Government agencies do in similar circumstances. *[Handwritten initials]*

Supervisor Dick H. Young of this Division contacted Mr. Ruth on 8-7-73, and it was explained to him that we could not disseminate the results of the Schorr investigation without the approval of The White House. The history of this policy was explained to him and it was pointed out that it goes back to the early days of the Eisenhower Administration and has nothing to do with the Watergate situation. *[Handwritten initials]*

Mr. Ruth asked some general questions about this type of investigation, which Young explained to him. Young received the impression, from his questions, that there is the belief that The White House requested some sort of criminal investigation of Schorr. Young explained our policies on special inquiries, particularly the fact that we advise everyone interviewed that the individual is being considered for a position of trust with the Government and that we lean over backwards to make certain that there is no misunderstanding as to the purpose of the investigation. Ruth also asked what we would do if The White House requested an investigation and did not indicate any purpose for same. He was advised that, to Young's knowledge, we have never had such an instance arise and we would have to have some purpose to initiate such an investigation. *[Handwritten initials]*

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. Nuzum

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Coleman
1 - Mr. Young

NOT RECORDED

18 SEP 5 1973

DHY:dmc (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

224

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland

RE: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR - SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Ruth was specifically asked at the end of the conversation if there was any point upon which he was not clear. He stated he understood the situation and would confer with Mr. Cox as to their future course of action. He took down address for possible future use.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

For information. We will take no further action in this matter until further advice is received from the WSPF.

WGC/GCM

WVC

dy

K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 3/26/74

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
ACT REQUEST OF DANIEL SCHORR

At 8:20 a.m. on March 26, 1974, [] an Assistant in the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, telephonically advised me that the Deputy Attorney General was concerned about the Freedom of Information Act request by Daniel Schorr for access to documents in FBI files including letters, memoranda, reports, and other written records which bear on a background-type investigation conducted by the FBI concerning Schorr in 1971. Schorr's request was aimed at determining the motives for the investigation, the conduct of the investigation, and any instructions received concerning the initiation and termination of the investigation and subsequent public explanations given for the investigation.

Schorr specifically asked for memoranda written by Mr. Hoover which he claimed indicated that H. R. Halderman prompted the FBI and the White House to issue a misleading explanation of the investigation. Schorr did not request the results of the FBI investigation. The Deputy Attorney General requested that he be shown the specific file material being sought by Daniel Schorr.

I obtained the file (Bureau file 161-8258) which contained 58 serials plus several newspaper clippings and discussed this request and the file with Deputy Associate Director Miller. Mr. Miller authorized me to take the file and permit the Deputy Attorney General to examine the requested material. At 3:45 p.m. on March 26, 1974, the Deputy Attorney General was available for a discussion of this matter. Present at the time this matter was presented for discussion with the Deputy Attorney General were [] and James Wilderotter. (Wilderotter is the new Associate Deputy Attorney General.). The Deputy asked me whether it

Bureau file 161-8258

- 1 - Mr. Franck
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Gebhardt
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

JAM:mfd

55 APR 8 1974

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Freedom of Information Act Request
of Daniel Schorr

would be possible for [] and Wilderotter to be present and to review the material. I advised the Deputy that I was not authorized to furnish access to this material to anyone other than the Deputy Attorney General himself. At that point the Deputy excused Wilderotter and [] and he and I went into his private office.

b6
b7C

The Deputy reviewed the file and discussed this matter with me. He asked what reply we intended to make to Schorr's letter. I furnished him a copy of a proposed reply prepared by the Freedom of Information Act Unit. He approved the response but suggested that the first paragraph of the letter include an explanation that the investigation of Schorr was based on a request indicating that it was for the purpose of a Presidential appointment, and further that the results of all such investigations are considered to be investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes and are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

The proposed reply to Schorr has been amended appropriately and will be submitted for approval.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EM

14

DEC

WVE

Jim

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Target: Daniel Schorr

"I didn't know what to make of it...when the FBI began to interview me, my relatives, my neighbors, my bosses and ex-bosses..."

By DANIEL SCHORR

WASHINGTON
ALL WATERGATE is divided into four parts: the plot, the goof, the cover-up, the unraveling. So it was with my own mini-Watergate, which, unrecognized at the time, was the first thread in the web of White House paranoia to come loose.

I didn't know what to make of it on Aug. 20, 1971, when the FBI began to interview me, my relatives, my neighbors, my bosses and ex-bosses, saying that it was in connection with an imminent appointment to a high government post that nobody, before or since, has ever offered me. The official explanation,

when the story hit the papers, was that the White House had briefly considered me for an environmental job and then changed its mind. The real explanation has only emerged for me recently, pieced together from bits of testimony.

The cover-up was still in full swing last March, and President Nixon was playing his part in it. The still-operative position was the President's statement that I had been briefly considered for a job, that the investigation had been "clumsily handled" and that in the future "such preliminary job investigations will not be initiated without prior notification to the person being investigated."

But by the end of March, with James McCord charging perjury,

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Dep.-A.D.-Inv. _____
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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 7 Sunday Magazine

Courier-Journal & Times

Louisville, Ky.

161-8258-A-
NOT RECORDED
26 FEB 26 1974

Date: 2/3/74

Edition: Sunday Magazine

Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham, Jr.

Title:

Character:

or Ls.#

Classification: U. #

Submitting Office Louisville

☐ Being Investigated



payoffs and pressure on the Watergate defendants for silence, and with John Dean finding his pen paralyzed at Camp David in trying to write a report for President Nixon, the White House was preoccupied with bigger problems about disintegrating cover stories.

It was Dean, discharged as presidential counsel on April 30, who started unraveling my episode. In May, tossing out tantalizing tidbits in his quest for immunity from prosecution, Dean told Walter Cronkite in a filmed interview that the White House had a practice of assigning innocent persons to take the heat for miscalculations of superiors.

"I recall," Dean said, "the incident regarding the FBI investigation of Daniel Schorr, where ultimately an

answer was put out that doesn't really meet with reality, but yet it was an answer. And somebody was put out in front — in this instance, Mr. [Frederick V.] Malek—to explain what this was all about."

Malek was the White House talent scout, the natural man to take the responsibility for a cover story involving a job. He had loyally given interviews telling how he initiated the investigation, with elaborate details of the job to be filled.

That, Dean said, "was typical of the type of razzle-dazzle they are able to put together. I'm not sure how many people believed that official story, but I'm sure that Daniel Schorr does not!"

No, I never did believe it. But I had no idea what the real story was.

That began to emerge, bit by bit, before the Senate Watergate Committee.

First, the indication that there had been a goof. On June 26, questioned by Sen. Lowell Weicker about White House uses of the FBI, Dean told of White House assistant Lawrence Higby asking J. Edgar Hoover for an investigation of me. But Hoover, "to the dismay of the White House," started "a sort of full-field, wide-open investigation." That, said Dean, put the White House "in a rather scrambling position to explain what happened."

But who ordered the investigation? What prompted it? And what went wrong to produce the White House "dismay" and "scrambling"? On the first question, Dean could give only partial help. When Sen. Herman Talmadge asked for whom Malek had taken the blame, Dean replied, "Mr. Haldeman . . . or the President."

On the witness stand more than a month later, on Aug. 1, former presidential chief of staff H.R. Haldeman added another couple of jigsaw pieces. Pressed by Sen. Joseph Montoya to say whether he had ordered the investigation, Haldeman resorted to strenuous circumlocution to indicate that he had only transmitted the order.

"The request for the check," he said, "was in connection with something, apparently, I assume that arose at that time that generated a request for a background report on Mr. Schorr."

"That time" was Aug. 19, 1971. On that day Haldeman was traveling with President Nixon in the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, inaugurating the "Legacy of Parks" program. It looked as though the other fellow must have "generated" the order, especially since Haldeman professed not even to remember why it had been ordered. But he did acknowledge that I was not being considered for a job.

And Haldeman was a little more forthcoming about what had gone awry with the FBI. "The request, I would like to emphasize, Senator, was not a request for an investigation of Mr. Schorr. . . . It was for a background file which the FBI

has on individuals — that is, a summary report on their activities and background."

Montoya: "Wouldn't you call that 'investigate' when the FBI goes out to try to get the background of an individual?"

Haldeman: "When they go out to do it, I would, but the request was for the file. What happened. . . ."

Montoya (interrupting): "What file? Do you have a file in the White House on Mr. Schorr?"

Haldeman: "No, sir. The FBI did, or may have."

Montoya: "How did you know they have?"

Haldeman: "They have a file on most people who are known publicly, and the request was for whatever file they have."

Montoya: "You mean the FBI has a file on every American that is known publicly?"

Haldeman: "I think they probably do. I have not been through their files, so I can't verify that."

This casual suggestion of widespread FBI files on publicly known Americans was denied by William Ruckelshaus, who was interim director of the FBI. He told Tom Wicker of The New York Times, "I think it important that people understand that the FBI does not run around and keep files on everybody of any note in the society."

Yet the White House apparently believed there *were* such files that could be quietly obtained on request. Higby, who received the call from the Grand Teton and relayed the request to Hoover, was questioned by the Senate committee in executive session. A staff summary, couched in the third person, quotes Higby as saying that he asked Hoover for "a complete background on Daniel Schorr," and learned a few days later that "the FBI wasn't putting together a background, but was launching an investigation of the poor guy."

"Higby still doesn't know why it was made," the confidential summary said. "Higby thinks there was probably an FBI file on Schorr and that's what was being requested, and that the FBI simply misunderstood."

Misunderstood? The FBI does not usually misunderstand the White

House on such matters. There are strict FBI guidelines on investigations. We know a lot now that we didn't know before about Hoover's feuds with the White House — his successful resistance to the Tom Huston burglary-surveillance plan in 1970, his unwillingness to pursue Daniel Ellsberg as zealously as the White House desired, the White House fears that he would exploit illegal wiretap files to entrench himself in office.

It is wholly conceivable, therefore, that the embittered Hoover, consummate bureaucrat that he was, engineered a deadpan "misunderstanding" of the White House request and ordered an open, full-field investigation that would embarrass the President.

So now, more than two years after the FBI agent showed up at my office to interview me for a position of "trust and confidence," I can

"You mean the FBI has a file on every American that is known publicly?"

largely reconstruct the picture of how it started. It is a picture of President Nixon, high over the Grand Tetons aboard Air Force 1 on Aug. 19, turning to Haldeman and saying something like, "Get me something on this Dan Schorr!" And Haldeman picking up the phone that connects the airborne White House to the earthbound White House, telling Larry Higby to get an FBI file. And Higby dutifully calling Hoover. And, somehow lost in transmission, the thought that the President wanted just a file, not a scandal.

But there remains the final question: Why, on this busy cross-country swing that started in New York, included stops in Wyoming and Dallas and brought him to San Cle-

mente in the evening, did the President have this sudden impulse to set the FBI on me? Apparently no such thing had ever happened before. Higby tried to explain the unique event to the Senate Watergate Committee. A summary of his testimony before an executive session of the committee reports: "The normal procedure for getting a background check was Dean's office. Higby does not know why this one was different. Higby recalls that Schorr had leaked some bad information or done a bad report that afternoon."

The reference to "a bad report that afternoon" provided the clue to the direct stimulus for Mr. Nixon's action.

At a dinner of the Knights of Columbus in New York City on Aug. 17, 1971, the President had received a tremendous ovation for a speech promising to come to the rescue of the beleaguered Catholic parochial schools, menaced by Supreme Court rulings against governmental assistance. He invoked the names of some of his Catholic-educated associates — John Volpe, John Mitchell and his "very fine secretary," Rose Mary Woods. He grieved over the fiscal travail of the Catholic schools, closing at the rate of one a day, and said, "We must resolve to stop that trend and turn it around. You can count on my support to do that!" The Catholic audience came to its feet with a roar of applause.

The film of this was broadcast on the CBS Evening News the next night, followed immediately by an analysis, which I had been asked to prepare, of what device the administration planned to use to get around the Supreme Court rulings. On the strength of what I had learned from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and from leaders of the Catholic Education Movement, I reported that there was "absolutely nothing in the works," and I quoted Catholic sources as saying, "We can only assume the President's statement was for political or rhetorical effect."

The next day, Aug. 19, I was invited to the White House to meet with presidential aides who wished to complain about that analysis. On that day, Haldeman, traveling with,

the President in Wyoming, telephoned to request an FBI report about me.

My sin, then, consisted of making a news report that punctured a public-relations posture. It was reporting, more than commentary, that seemed to irk the administration. And my assignment happened to be in the area of domestic social programs, where the administration felt most vulnerable because it had few real successes to claim that would parallel its accomplishments in foreign policy. In this pre-election year of 1971, clearly, the exposure of the weakness of domestic programs was perceived as blunting carefully calculated appeals to segments of minority voters, and apparently that was perceived as more threatening than direct criticism.

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tration to 20 million Americans."

And William Safire, who helped to write the Knights of Columbus speech, now writes of me, "As an expert on health and education matters, he was in the administration's hair just in the area where it didn't need anybody in its hair."

What did the President plan to do with any adverse information the FBI might have obtained about me? That can only be surmised against the background of what has been unearthed about the White House bent for character assassination.

The investigation of me came at the time Ellsberg's psychiatric file was being pursued in an effort to besmirch him (to "nail him to the wall," in the language of a Charles Colson memo). It was when Anthony Ulasewicz was being programmed for a private-eye quest for dirt on political opponents, when Howard Hunt was going after Sen. Edward Kennedy and the "plumb-

ers" were looking for something on Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

It was the summer of the enemies lists. John Dean's memorandum, "How We Can Use Available Feder-

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al Machinery To Screw Our Political Enemies," was dated Aug. 16, 1971 — three days before Halde-
man's order to the FBI to provide a report on me.

The order from the Grand Tetons was a reaction to a flash of presidential irritation over nettlesome reporting. But it reflected the general tendency to strike at anyone who might blunt the impact of Nixon image-making in the crucial pre-election year.

One former White House official who was involved in these activities has said that these things — and Watergate — grew out of "an atmosphere" and "a way of life" that targeted anyone perceived as a threat at any given moment. "First it was the radicals, then it was reporters and leaking White House aides, then the Democrats."

Curiously, it now appears that the FBI investigation of me, exposed because of crossed signals or Hooverian impishness, was the first manifestation of that "way of life" to break to the surface. But no one, least of all myself, could recognize the implications at the time.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Schorr 'Investigation'

One of the most disturbing of the Watergate disclosures has been the Nixon's Administration's use of governmental agencies to harass its critics. Among the agencies so used have been the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as other offices within the Justice Department.

It was in mid-August, 1971, that Daniel Schorr, a CBS reporter and commentator, became the subject of FBI interest. At the request of Robert Haldeman, who at the time was White House chief of staff, an assistant, Lawrence Higby, was asked for a "background check" on Mr. Schorr. Mr. Higby turned to the FBI which, apparently taking its work more seriously than ever, initiated a full-scale investigation: its agents interviewed 25 of Mr. Schorr's friends and associates in less than seven hours.

Only after network executives protested was the investigation, on White House orders, halted. Various explanations for this "investigation" have come forth in recent months. Some are amusing; all are unbelievable.

The most candid was from John Dean II, who told the Watergate committee that the Schorr investigation was prompted by "political" considerations. Former Presidential Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler told newsmen on Nov. 11, 1971, that Mr. Schorr had been under consideration for a government job "in the environmental area." President Nixon concurred with this explanation at a subsequent news conference, as did Acting FBI Director Patrick L. Gray III during his abortive confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Certainly the most imaginative explanation was offered by speech writer Patrick Buchanan when he

appeared on the Dick Cavett Show. After relating that Mr. Schorr "detested" the Administration, the President's chief speech writer was asked why such an anti-administration personality would be considered for a presidential appointment. Replied Buchanan: "If you've got a guy that's hatching you on the air night after night, maybe you say to yourself: 'Why don't we offer the clown a job and give him a big fat paycheck and get him off so that we can get someone else on?'"

In August of last year, however, Mr. Haldeman told the Senate Watergate committee what the public suspected all along: Mr. Schorr never was a candidate for a job in the Nixon Administration.

It was only recently that Mr. Schorr told what he believes was the reason for the FBI "investigation." Writing last week in the Washington Post, Mr. Schorr zeroes in on a statement by Mr. Higby before the Ervin committee to the effect that Mr. Schorr had leaked some bad information or done a bad report that August afternoon. The dates were such that reporter Schorr concluded the President was piqued that Schorr characterized as "political or rhetorical" Mr. Nixon's promise before the Knights of Columbus on Aug. 17, 1971, in New York City to come to the rescue of the financially pressed parochial schools.

Thus, Mr. Schorr incurred the President's displeasure for committing what the Administration considered the sin of sins: a news report which punctured its public relations posture. Exposure of weakness in domestic programs through this means, writes Mr. Schorr, "was perceived as more threatening than even direct criticism from television commentators."

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To be sure, Mr. Schorr cannot be construed as a particularly close friend of the Nixon Administration. Indeed, during Mr. Nixon's first term, Mr. Schorr demonstrated a knack for touching the Administration in its more sensitive and vulnerable area. What's more, despite his deadpan appearance on camera, it would seem that Mr. Schorr has rather enjoyed pointing up the Government's inconsistencies and blunders.

Nevertheless, the employment of governmental agencies to achieve personal political ends at the expense of individual liberties is nothing less than irresponsibility and arrogance. The misleading explanations which accompanied the Schorr incident only reinforce this point.

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Memo Connects Haldeman With Schorr Probe Cover

By John M. Crewdson
 New York Times News Service

A personal memorandum from the late J. Edgar Hoover has disclosed that H. R. Haldeman prompted the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the White House to issue a misleading explanation of the bureau's controversial investigation of Daniel Schorr, a newsman for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

According to the Hoover memorandum and other Justice Department documents, Haldeman, while chief of the White House staff, conceived the misinformation that Schorr had come under investigation because he was being considered for a government post.

The FBI and the White House press office both advanced that explanation after details of the Schorr investigation came to light in late 1971. But Haldeman conceded before the Senate Watergate committee in August that Schorr had never been a candidate for a job in the Nixon administration.

HALDEMAN did admit to asking an assistant, Lawrence Higby, for a "background check" on Schorr but insisted that he could not remember why. John W. Dean III, the dismissed presidential counsel, earlier told the Watergate committee that the Schorr investigation had been prompted by "political" considerations.

The Hoover memorandum, dictated after a telephone call from Haldeman on Nov. 10, 1971, relates that it was at the behest of the former White House chief of

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staff that the bureau adopted the position that Schorr had, in fact, been under consideration for employment.

The bureau subsequently provided this misinformation to Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., who had asked for an account of the matter in connection with a Senate inquiry into relations between the government and the press. Ervin also heads the Watergate committee.

In Hoover's confidential memorandum, written the day before the Schorr investigation became the subject of news reports, the late FBI director recalled Haldeman's warning that "obviously the White House would have no useful purpose in getting any more publicity than is necessary" on the Schorr matter.

"Haldeman said he thought they would slough it off over there (at the White House) and if they (newsmen) ask any questions, say they would not have anything to say as obviously information is sought on individuals at various times for various reasons such as appointments, routine checks, et cetera."

HOOVER Concluded, "He assumes that is the position the bureau would take."

On Nov. 11, 1971, the day that some details of the Schorr investigation appeared in the Washington Post, Ronald L. Ziegler, White House press secretary, told newsmen that Schorr had been under consideration for a government job "in the environmental area."

The Hoover memorandum and other documents show that the bureau initiated a full-scale investigation of Schorr, with its agents interviewing 25 of his friends and associates in less than seven hours.

The scope and enthusiasm of the bureau's efforts apparently caused some dismay at the White House, and the document show that the Schorr investigation was halted on White House orders after network executives protested.

The Strange Case Of Daniel Schorr

By Daniel Schorr

Schorr is a Washington correspondent for CBS News.

ALL WATERGATE is divided into four parts: the plot, the goof, the cover-up, the unraveling. So it was with my own mini-Watergate which, unrecognized at the time, was the first thread in the web of White House paranoia to come loose.

I didn't know what to make of it on Aug. 20, 1971, when the FBI began to interview me, my relatives, my neighbors, my bosses and ex-bosses, saying that it was in connection with an imminent appointment to a high government post that nobody, before or since, has ever offered me. The official explanation, when the story hit the papers, was that the White House had briefly considered me for an environmental job, and then changed its mind. The real explanation has only emerged for me this year, pieced together from bits of testimony.

The cover-up was still in full swing last March, and President Nixon was playing his part in it. The still-operative position was the President's statement that I had been briefly considered for a job, that the investigation had been "clumsily handled" and that in the future "such preliminary job investigations will not be initiated without prior notification to the person being investigated."

Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray, in his ill-fated confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, stuck to that line on March 9. He insisted that it was "a routine background investigation for possible federal appointment, in which inquiries are made regarding a person's character, loyalty, general standing and ability."

The cover-up had its last gasp, but a flamboyant one, when presidential assistant Patrick Buchanan, on ABC's Dick Cavett Show, sought to grapple his way out of a logical inconsistency.

Buchanan had been saying some unfriendly things about me:

"Schorr personally dislikes this administration. I think that 'detest' is not too strong a word. He has a right to do that, a right to be on the air and a right to express his views. But when CBS assigns him to explain the social policies of the Nixon administration to 20 million Americans, that is a prima facie case of bias."

Buchanan was interrupted in mid-denunciation to be asked why such an anti-administration bigot would have been considered for presidential appointment. His remarkable reply: "If you've got a guy that's hatcheting you on the air night after night, maybe you say to yourself, 'Why don't we offer the clown a job and give him a big fat paycheck and get him off so that we can get someone else on?'"

Taking the Heat

BUCHANAN'S WAS a far-out version of the job thesis, but the last time that this thesis was publicly advanced. By the end of March, with James McCord charging perjury, payoffs and pressure for silence on the

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Watergate defendants, and with John Dean finding his pen paralyzed at Camp David in trying to write a report for President Nixon, the White House was preoccupied with bigger problems about disintegrating cover stories.

It was Dean, discharged as presidential counsel on April 30, who started the unraveling of my episode. In May, tossing out tantalizing tidbits in his quest for immunity from prosecution, Dean told Walter Cronkite in a filmed interview that the White House had a practice of assigning innocent persons to take the heat for miscalculations of superiors. So it was, said Dean, that Special Counsel Charles Colson, identified in the public mind with "dirty tricks," had to take the heat for controversial newspaper advertisements on the Vietnam war. Dean volunteered another example:

"I recall the incident regarding the FBI investigation of Daniel Schorr where ultimately an answer was put out that doesn't really meet with reality, but yet it was an answer. And somebody was put out in front—in this instance, Mr. Malek—to explain what this was all about."

Frederic V. Malek was the White House talent scout, and so the natural man to take the responsibility for a cover story involving a job. He had loyally given interviews telling how he initiated the investigation, with elaborate details of the job to be filled. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler had made it official in a letter to me: "Fred Malek tells me you were suggested to him for the position (assistant to the chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality) by one of several people he often uses for recruitment ideas, and remained under consideration for about 10 days."

That, said Dean, "was typical of the type of razzle-dazzle they are able to put together. I'm not sure how many people believed that official story, but I'm sure that Daniel Schorr does not!"

Dropping the Cover

NO, I NEVER DID believe it. But I had no idea what the real story was. That began to emerge, bit by bit, before the Senate Watergate Committee.

First, the indication that there had been a goof. On June 26, questioned by Sen. Lowell Weicker about White House uses of the FBI, Dean told of White House assistant Lawrence Higby asking Director J. Edgar Hoover for an investigation of me. But Hoover, "to the dismay of the White House," started "a sort of full-field, wide-open investigation." That, said Dean, put the White House "in a rather scrambling position to explain what happened."

But who ordered the investigation? What prompted it? And what went wrong to produce the White House "dismay" and "scrambling?"

On the first question, Dean could give only partial help. Asked, by Sen. Herman Talmadge, for whom Malek had taken the blame, Dean said, "Mr. Haldemen . . . or the President."

On the witness stand more than a month later, on Aug. 1, former presidential chief of staff H. R. Haldeman added another couple of jigsaw pieces. Pressed by Sen. Joseph Montoya to say whether he had ordered the investigation, Haldeman resorted to strenuous circumlocution to indicate that he had only transmitted the order.

"The request for the check," he said, "was in connection with something, apparently, I assume that arose at that

time that generated a request for a background report on Mr. Schorr."

"That time" was Aug. 19, 1971. On that day Haldeman was traveling with President Nixon in the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, inaugurating the "Legacy of Parks" program. It looked as though the other fellow must have "generated" the order, especially since Haldeman professed not even to remember why it had been ordered.

"I am not sure in what connection it was, but I am sure there was something that arose at the time that this request was made, and I don't know in what context, but there had been, as has been indicated in earlier testimony, concern from time to time about statements that were made and the reasons for them in terms of national security questions, and I don't know that this was in such a context because I simply don't recall what the reason was for it."

That old debbil "national security"

comes readily to the lips of Nixon people. In this case, since I don't cover defense or foreign policy, Sen. Montoya was mystified.

MONTOYA: "Why would you order a check in that context? Was Mr. Schorr being considered for an appointment?"

HALDEMAN: "No, sir. He was not."

MONTOYA: "Why would you check on him, then?"

HALDEMAN: "The check was made. I don't know why, but the check was made."

"They Have a File"

THE WITNESS was a little more forthcoming on what had gone awry with the FBI. "The request, I would like to emphasize, senator, was not a request for an investigation of Mr. Schorr, and at the time the request was made, it was for a background file which the FBI has on individuals—that is, a summary report on their activities and background."

MONTOYA: "Wouldn't you call that 'investigate' when the FBI goes out to try to get the background on an individual?"

HALDEMAN: "When they go out to do it, I would, but the request was for the file. What happened . . ."

MONTOYA (interrupting): "What file? Do you have a file in the White House on Mr. Schorr?"

HALDEMAN: "No, sir. The FBI did, or may have."

MONTOYA: "How did you know they have?"

HALDEMAN: "They have a file on most people who are known publicly, and the request was for whatever file they have."

MONTOYA: "You mean, the FBI has a file on every American that is known publicly?"

HALDEMAN: "I think they probably do. I have not been through their files, so I can't verify that."

This casual suggestion of widespread FBI files on publicly known Americans was denied by William Ruckelshaus, who was interim director of the FBI. He told Tom Wicker of The New York Times, "I think it important that people understand that the FBI does not run around and keep files on everybody or any note in the society."

~~Yet, the~~ White House apparently believed there ~~were~~ such files which could be quietly obtained on request. Higby, who received the call from the Grand Tetons and relayed the request to Hoover, was questioned by the Senate committee in executive session. A staff summary, couched in the third person, quotes Higby as saying that he ~~asked Hoover~~ for "a complete back-

~~ground on Daniel Schorr,"~~ and learned a few days later that "the FBI wasn't putting together a background, but was launching an investigation of the poor guy."

"Higby," said the confidential summary, "still doesn't know why it was made. Higby thinks there was probably an FBI file on Schorr and that's what was being requested, and that the FBI simply misunderstood."

Misunderstood? The FBI does not usually misunderstand the White House on such matters. There are strict FBI-guidelines on investigations. But we know a lot now that we did not know before about Hoover's feuds with the White House—his successful resistance to the Tom Huston burglary-surveillance plan in 1970, his unwillingness to pursue Daniel Ellsberg as zealously as the White House desired, the White House fears that he would exploit illegal wiretap files to entrench himself in office.

It is wholly conceivable, therefore, that the embittered Hoover, consummate bureaucrat that he was, engineered a deadpan "misunderstanding" of the White House request and ordered an open, full-field investigation that would embarrass the President.

What Was the Motive?

SO NOW, MORE than two years after the FBI agent showed up at my office to interview me for a position of "trust and confidence," I can largely reconstruct the picture of how it started. It is a picture of President Nixon, high over the Grand Tetons aboard Air Force 1 on Aug. 19, turning to Haldeman and saying something like, "Get me something on this Dan Schorr!" And Haldeman picking up the phone that connects the airborne White House to the earthbound White House, telling Larry Higby to get an FBI file. And Higby dutifully calling Hoover. And, somehow lost in transmission, the thought that the President ~~wanted just~~ a file, not a scandal.

~~But there~~ remains the final question: Why, on this busy cross-country swing that started in New York, included stops in Wyoming and Dallas, and brought him to San Clemente in the evening, did the President have this sudden impulse to set the FBI on me?

Apparently no such thing had ever happened before. Alexander Butterfield, the former Haldeman aide who exposed the presidential tapings, told the Senate committee in executive session that only eight times did the White House—"Haldeman and occasionally Ehrlichman"—request FBI checks on persons not under consideration for presidential appointment. The other seven—including Helen Hayes and Frank Sinatra—were all persons who would be in close contact with the President at social functions. There had been distressing experiences with some who had come to the White House to amuse and stayed to protest. And so, as Haldeman testified, it became necessary to screen invited guests "to avoid embarrassments to the White House and embarrassments to the individuals."

That put me in the position of being the only person not in line for appointment or invitation to be investigated on White House order. In executive session, reported in the committee's summary, Higby tried to explain the unique event: "The normal procedure for getting a background check was Dean's office. Higby does not know why this one was different. Higby recalls that Schorr had leaked some bad information or done a bad report that afternoon."

The reference to "a bad report that afternoon" provided the clue as to the direct stimulus for Mr. Nixon's action.

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"Screwing" the "Enemies"

WHAT DID THE President plan to do with any adverse information the FBI might have obtained about me? That can only be surmised against the background of what has now been unearthed about the White House bent for character assassination.

It was the time when Ellisberg's psychiatric file was being pursued in an effort to besmirch rather than convict (to "nail him to the wall," in the language of a Charles Colson memo). It was the period when Anthony Ulasiewicz was being programmed for a private-eye quest for dirt on political opponents, when Howard Hunt was going after Sen. Edward Kennedy and the "Plumbers" were looking for something on Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

It was the summer of the enemies lists: John Dean's memorandum, "How we can use available federal machinery to screw our political enemies," was dated Aug. 16, 1971—three days before Haldeman's order to the FBI to provide a report on me. Yet, though I figured on all the lists as "a real media enemy," Haldeman testified before the Watergate committee that his request to the FBI was "not in connection with the enemies list."

In a limited sense that may have been true. The order from the Grand Tetons was a separate and unique matter, a reaction to a flash of presidential irritation over nettlesome reporting. But, in a larger sense, it reflected the general tendency to strike at anyone who might blunt the impact of Nixon image-making in the crucial pre-election year.

One former White House official who was involved in these activities has said that these things—and Watergate—grew out of "an atmosphere" and "a way of life" that targeted anyone perceived as a threat at any given moment. "First it was the radicals, then it was reporters and leaking White House aides, then the Democrats."

Curiously, it now appears that the FBI investigation of me, exposed because of crossed signals or Hooverian impishness, was the first manifestation of that "way of life" to break to the surface. But no one, least of all myself, could recognize the implications at the time.





Associated Press

It all began with this 1971 speech by President Nixon.

The Deputy Attorney General

March 27, 1974

Director, FBI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST OF DANIEL SCHORR

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated March 19, 1974, from Daniel Schorr which was received at FBI Headquarters on March 20, 1974. Also enclosed is our response to Mr. Schorr's letter.

We are aware that there may be interest in Mr. Schorr's request at the White House, inasmuch as the request for the background investigation of Mr. Schorr originated there. In view of this, we are deferring to your judgment whether a copy of Mr. Schorr's letter and our reply should be forwarded to the White House for the attention of appropriate officials.

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Mr. Franck (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Heim (detached)

NOTE: See G. E. Malmfeldt to Mr. Franck memorandum dated 3-26-74 captioned, "Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request of Daniel Schorr."

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Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 3-26-74

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST OF
DANIEL SCHORR

Enclosed herewith are the following:

(1) A copy of a Departmental routing slip from Robert L. Saloschin, Office of Legal Counsel. This routing slip transmitted a copy of a letter from Daniel Schorr, CBS newsman, who requested access to FBI files under the provisions of the FOIA.

(2) A copy of the original letter from Mr. Schorr dated 3-19-74, which was received by the FOIA Unit on 3-20-74.

(3) A proposed response to Mr. Schorr's letter of 3-19-74.

(4) A cover memorandum from the Director to the Deputy Attorney General transmitting a copy of our response to Mr. Schorr's letter to the Deputy Attorney General. It is noted that the FOIA Unit normally transmits a copy of our response to FOIA requests to the Deputy Attorney General by buck slip form 0-6; however, in view of the potential interest of the White House in this matter, it is felt that this letter should specifically be brought to the attention of the Deputy Attorney General.

BACKGROUND:

Daniel Schorr is the subject of Bufile 161-8258 captioned, "Daniel Louis Schorr, Special Inquiry." On the evening of 8-19-71, the White House requested the FBI to conduct a special inquiry investigation of Schorr. This investigation was stopped in the early afternoon of 8-20-71, after we were advised by Schorr that he wanted the investigation discontinued. Subsequently, on the same date, the

Enclosures (4) - Sent 3-27-74
1 - Mr. Franck - Enclosures (4)
1 - Mr. Cleveland - Enclosures (4)
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosures (4)
1 - Mr. Heim - Enclosures (4)
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
AHM:law (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

55 APR 17 1974

6 APR 2 1974

RESPONSE

G. E. Malmfeldt to Mr. Franck memo
Re: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request of

White House was advised and requested that we discontinue our investigation and furnish them results of our incomplete investigation. We fully complied with the White House request. Since that time, there has been much publicity implying that the White House requested the investigation to intimidate Schorr, who had been critical of the Nixon Administration. The White House has consistently denied this, stating that Schorr was being considered for appointment to a post "in the environmental area."

The proposed response to Mr. Schorr, which is enclosed herewith, has been coordinated with officials of the Special Investigative Division and the Office of Legal Counsel. The comments on Mr. Saloschin's routing slip have been taken into account in preparing the response to Mr. Schorr's request.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That, upon approval of the enclosed response to Mr. Schorr's request, it be forwarded to him.

(2) That, upon approval of the enclosed memorandum transmitting a copy of Mr. Schorr's request and a response thereto to the Deputy Attorney General, all of the documents designated for the Deputy Attorney General be returned to the FOIA Unit for hand delivery to the Deputy Attorney General's Office.

JCF REC
JCF

NVC REC
NVC

EM

OSCD

Jm

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Mr. Wilman	noted		
2.	Mr. Dixon	(I am inclined to agree with RLS), but I don't think there was any indication of first amendment		
3.	Mr. Lindenbaum	Noted. I agree & suggest Bob have his suggested actions		
4.	Mr. Salorchen	I also concur		

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<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF		

3/19/74

REMARKS

Here's a potentially sticky one coming up. It would be great if the FBI could work this out with Schorr so as to avoid an appeal to the A.C. The investigation hardly seems to have been "for law enforcement purposes" and it seems unlikely that more than a small part of the material requested can be withheld if the approach in the Carl Stern court decision is applied. Perhaps Jack Husher and John Lintz should be informally advised.

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	R/S Salorchen			

Ⓢ Writer of ltr indicates they have a copy

ENCLOSURE

161-8253-59

3113 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

March 19, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kelly:

The purpose of this letter is to request access to certain information which would appear to exist within the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"). The background of this request is as follows:

For the past twenty-one years I have been a correspondent for CBS News, during the eight most recent years stationed in Washington. On August 20, 1971, I was visited by an FBI agent, seeking to interview me and representing that the interview was in connection with prospective appointment to a position of "trust and confidence" in the United States Government.

Since I had in no way been approached for a Government position, I requested that the investigation be suspended until such time as I was aware of the nature of the position for which I was being considered.

Mr. Hoover subsequently advised Senator Ervin that the

ENCLOSURE

161-8258-59

investigation had been requested by the White House and that it was halted the same afternoon, after interviews had been conducted with twenty-five persons concerning my background, reputation and professional ability.

It has become abundantly clear from the testimony of H. R. Haldeman and others who were in positions of authority at the White House that I was not, in fact, being considered for Government appointment, and that the White House request for the investigation was prompted by my journalistic activities.

Under the circumstances I can only conclude that the investigation was initiated for purposes of reprisal because of my journalistic activities and to intimidate me in my future journalistic conduct. I also conclude that the FBI investigation could endanger the exercise of First Amendment rights by myself, my sources, my employer CBS and others.

Still unclear to me is how such an improper investigation could have occurred, what disposition was made of the information accumulated about me, and what arrangements were made to conceal the true purpose of the investigation.

In order to explore more fully the circumstances surrounding this investigation and to clarify the authority

under which it was conducted, I hereby request access to all documents in the FBI files, including letters, memoranda, reports, any other written records and any recordings, which bear in any way on this investigation, including the motives for the investigation, the conduct of the investigation, any instructions received concerning the initiation and termination of the investigation, any report on the results of the investigation and to whom that report was furnished, and the subsequent public explanations given for the investigation. The existence of some of these materials did not come to my attention until recently.

Among other items, I would be interested in obtaining the memorandum of J. Edgar Hoover and other documents mentioned in John M. Crewdson's article in the New York Times of December 30, 1973, indicating that H. R. Haldeman prompted the FBI and White House to issue a misleading explanation of the investigation. I am not requesting, however, notes on interviews of the persons contacted by the FBI agents in connection with this investigation.

Furthermore, I would appreciate having copies of all current orders or regulations dealing with procedures for investigations. Although the White House has stated that the President has directed that, in the future, no

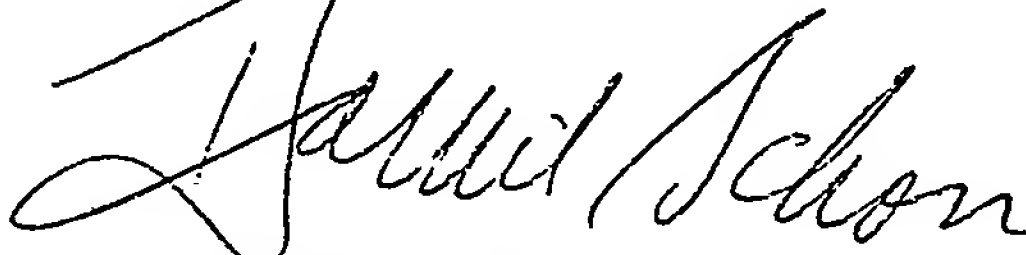
FBI investigations be conducted on a person being considered for a job without that person's knowledge and permission, I can find no record that such order has ever been formalized or made public.

It is my hope that after I have seen this information, you will sit down with me and my counsel to consider the possibility of expunging certain records or portions thereof from the FBI files and to consider what other appropriate action could be taken concerning the apparent violation of my constitutional rights. My purpose is not to embarrass you, your predecessors in office, or the FBI, or to seek monetary relief, but to redress a violation of my rights and to ensure that investigations of this kind are not used in the future to harass news reporters or news sources.

I am advised by my counsel that the information which I request is available under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (1970), and the Justice Department regulations promulgated thereunder, found generally in 28 C.F.R. Part 16 (1973). I am, of course, willing to pay reasonable costs associated with locating and providing copies of the requested records. Since

this is a matter of deep concern to me, I would
appreciate it if your response to this request could
be made promptly as is contemplated by the regulations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel Schorr".

Daniel Schorr

cc: Office of Public Information,
Office of Attorney General
Robert L. Saloschin, Esq.,
Office of Legal Counsel

March 27, 1974

REC-105

161-8258-60

Mr. Daniel Schorr
3113 Woodley Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Mr. Schorr:

This is to acknowledge your letter of March 19th.

After carefully reviewing your letter, we have determined that the information you requested concerned an investigation of you as a candidate for possible Presidential appointment. Information such as that you have requested relating to investigations concerning possible Presidential appointments are considered to be investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes and thereby exempt from disclosure pursuant to provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b) (7).

You may appeal my decision in this matter within 30 days of receipt of this letter by writing to the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530. Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have a place of business or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

One reason why we feel it important to protect the confidential nature of our files was touched upon in your letter to us. We have always concerned ourselves with the Constitutional rights of the public. Not only have we exercised every effort to avoid violation of the rights guaranteed to the public by the Constitution, in many instances we have gone well beyond the requirements of the Constitution as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court to insure that persons are afforded the Constitutional privileges guaranteed them. We have always been concerned that the data collected by us could be used in such a way as to infringe upon a person's rights. Because of this concern, it has been our policy, for many years prior to the formal investigatory file exemption given to us by the Freedom of Information Act in 1966, to protect the confidential nature of our files by denying unofficial access thereto.

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Franck (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Heim (detached)
- 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AHM:law (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAILED 3

MAR 27 1974

FBI

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

cc det. c / mmm 5/12/75
JUN 11 1974
JUN 11 1974

Mr. Daniel Schorr

There is another important aspect of confidentiality which cannot be overlooked. Unquestionably, the public trust we have enjoyed over the years has resulted from our ability to insure the public that their disclosures to us will be held in confidence. We feel we have a responsibility to the public to protect this trust relationship since the public feels the information they furnish to us will be treated with confidence. We feel that abuse of this trust could destroy the efficacy of the entire law enforcement process.

With regard to investigations of prospective Executive appointees, the FBI formally began conducting background investigations of this nature in 1952 at the request of President-elect Eisenhower. We have continued to conduct these investigations for over 21 years through each succeeding Administration. These investigations are conducted as routine background investigations for possible Federal appointments in which we make inquiries regarding a person's character, loyalty, general standing and ability. Your investigation was requested on August 19, 1971, by a member of the White House staff authorized to request Federal personnel background investigations. It was conducted routinely and was discontinued on August 20, 1971, pursuant to instructions from the White House.

Inasmuch as prospective appointee background investigations have been requested of us over a period of years, we have established procedures by which we handle these requests. We have consistently and uniformly adhered to these procedures and have not in the past found it necessary to evaluate the motivation of the requester, since all investigations we have conducted were appropriately authorized, consistent with established procedures.

With respect to your request for information concerning all current orders or regulations dealing with procedures for investigations such as the one conducted concerning you, including orders which may have been issued

Mr. Daniel Schorr

by the White House, it is suggested that you consider submitting a request for information of this nature to the White House.

For your further information, the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 3314, preclude us from expunging our files without prior authority. In the event that you desire to pursue expungement as mentioned in your letter, it is suggested that you refer to that citation for guidance regarding any course of action which you might contemplate.

We trust you understand that, as far as the FBI is concerned, the investigation of you was conducted routinely and without impropriety on our part. For this reason, we feel that the information you requested is contained in an investigatory file which is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. As previously set forth, you may appeal to the Attorney General if you desire to pursue this matter further.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: See G. E. Malmfeldt to Mr. Franck memorandum dated 3-26-74 captioned, "Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request of Daniel Schorr."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	<i>Mr. J. J. [unclear]</i>	<i>FBI</i>	<i>Main</i>	<i>5690</i>
2.				
3.				
4.				

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION | <input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ | | |

REMARKS

*Please state comments
on top of attached
routing slip.*

REC-106 / 61-8258-60

22 APR 3 1974

S/Gen

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	<i>Robert L. Salomon</i>	<i>450</i>		<i>3/21/74</i>

ENCLOSURE

DOJ-

yellow

b6
b7C

WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING

1666 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

CABLE ADDRESS: WICRING WASH., D. C.
INTERNATIONAL TELEX: 440-239
TELEX: 89-2402
TELEPHONE 202-872-6000

EUROPEAN OFFICE

5, CHEAPSIDE
LONDON, EC2V 6AA, ENGLAND
TELEPHONE 01-236-2401
TELEX: 851 883242
CABLE ADDRESS: WICRING, LONDON

March 19, 1974

Mr. Daniel Schorr
3113 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Dan:

Enclosed is ^a your copy of the letter
to Kelly. ^{We had it} It was hand delivered to ^{his office} him today.

The Freedom of Information Act

Sincerely,

Enclosure

b6
b7C

161-8258-61

ENCLOSURE

The Deputy Attorney General

June 19, 1974

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Cleveland
Atten: Mr. D. H. Young
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST OF
DANIEL L. SCHORR, CBS NEWS

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of 27 documents extracted from the Daniel Schorr file.

Pursuant to the Deputy Attorney General's request, representatives of this Bureau have conferred with Associate Deputy Attorney General James A. Wilderotter for the purpose of determining the format and document selection in complying with the Attorney General's letter dated June 6, 1974, to Mr. Daniel Schorr's attorney, Mr. J. Roger Wollenberg.

Mr. Wilderotter has reviewed the contents of the Daniel Schorr file and has determined that the enclosed documents in the form in which they are submitted should be made available to Mr. Schorr as directed by the Attorney General.

On June 18th, Mr. Wilderotter advised representatives of the FBI that he would confer with you on the question of whether or not the White House should be advised prior to release that the enclosed documents are being made available to Mr. Schorr. Mr. Wilderotter also indicated that, in his opinion, the Department should take the initiative on this question and would assume responsibility for any prior notification of the White House determined to be appropriate. Therefore, the FBI is deferring to your judgment and appropriate action with regard to the question of notifying the appropriate officials at the White House.

It is requested that, upon approval of the attached for disclosure to Mr. Schorr, these documents be returned to the FBI Freedom of Information Act Unit. Thereafter, the enclosures will be duplicated and an exact copy will be forwarded to Mr. Schorr by appropriate transmittal letter.

Enclosures (27)

1 - Mr. James A. Wilderotter
Associate Deputy Attorney General

NOTE: See Legal Counsel to Mr. Miller memorandum dated 6-18-74 captioned, "Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request of Daniel L. Schorr, CBS News."

AHM:law

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EX-110

REC-14

161-8257-62

JCF

WVC

JPF

1-126

6-20-74

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Miller

DATE: 6-18-74

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST
OF DANIEL L. SCHORR, CBS NEWS

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Enclosed herewith are the following:

1. Departmental Action Memorandum re Daniel Schorr Appeal.
2. Copy of a letter dated 6-6-74 from Attorney General Saxbe to J. Roger Wollenberg, Mr. Schorr's attorney.
3. Memorandum dated 6-19-74 from the Director to the Deputy Attorney General.
4. A package comprised of 27 documents, with deletions, from Bufile 161-8258 captioned, "Daniel Schorr; Special Inquiry."

BACKGROUND:

On the evening of 8-19-71, the White House requested that the FBI conduct a special inquiry of Daniel Schorr. This inquiry was initiated on the morning of 8-20-71, and was stopped in the early afternoon of the same day after we received indication that Schorr desired discontinuance of this investigation. The White House was advised of Mr. Schorr's desires and requested that we discontinue our investigation and furnish the results of our incomplete investigation. We complied with the White House request.

Since the above incident, much publicity has been generated implying that the White House requested the investigation to intimidate Schorr, as he had been critical of the Nixon Administration. The White House has consistently denied these implications, stating that Schorr was being considered for appointment in the "environmental area."

Enclosures (30) - Sent 6-20-74
1 - Mr. Cleveland - Enclosure
Attention: Mr. D. H. Young
1 - Mr. Mintz
AHM:law (4)

CH 42 MCT-19
ST-105
1 - Mr. McDermott - Enclosure
CONTINUED - OVER

50 JUL 23 1974

Original of item 3 and
item 4 and deleted
to Mr. Wollenberg, office
6-18-74

Legal Counsel to Mr. Miller memo
Re: FOIA Request of Daniel L. Schorr, CBS News

By letter dated 3-19-74, Schorr, through the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering, requested access to our file pertaining to him. By letter to Mr. Schorr dated 3-27-74, we denied him access to this file pursuant to the provisions of Section 552 (b) (7) of the FOIA (investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes).

Subsequently, Mr. Schorr's attorney appealed our denial to the Attorney General, who granted him access to this file as set forth in the enclosed letter to Mr. Wollenberg.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT:

The attached documents from the Schorr file were processed by the FOIA Unit after conferring with Associate Deputy Attorney General James A. Wilderotter. Mr. Wilderotter advised representatives of the FOIA Unit that the enclosed documents in the form enclosed should be disclosed to Mr. Schorr as directed by the Attorney General. Prior to making these documents available to Mr. Schorr, it is felt that we should obtain formal written approval and authorization from the Deputy Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached documents from the Daniel Schorr file be reviewed and approved for release to Mr. Schorr.

(2) That, upon review and approval of the attached documents, they be returned to the FOIA Unit for hand delivery to Mr. Wilderotter's Office for Departmental approval prior to release to Mr. Schorr. Master copy of the enclosed documents is being maintained in the FOIA Unit.

JCF
OK

EBL

WVC
oad
[Signature]

[Signature]

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MAY 29 1974

MAY 29 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Freedom of Information Appeal of Daniel Schorr for access to his FBI employment suitability file.

ACTION MEMORANDUM

Mr. Schorr, through his attorneys (Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering), has appealed the decision of Director Kelley denying him access to all documents in the FBI files which bear upon the investigation conducted by the FBI in 1971 at the instructions of the White House relating to his possible appointment to a federal position by the President. A denial in all probability will be litigated.

Mr. Schorr is particularly interested in receiving information which discloses the motives for the investigation of him, instructions concerning its initiation and termination, the results and to whom transmitted, and internal documents dealing with the subsequent public explanation for the investigation. Some of this material appears to have been leaked and published in the New York Times. He also specifically seeks access to all current orders and regulations dealing with procedures for conducting investigations of this nature. He does not request access to the reports of the interviews of persons contacted by FBI agents during the investigation.

Director Kelley denied this request in its entirety on the basis of exemption (7) (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)), which protects investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. The informally extended deadline for responding to this appeal is May 30, 1974.

*I concur in OLC's
recommendation
62.*

ENCLOSURE

101-8258-63

Because of the sensitivity of this matter, we have departed from our usual practice of transmitting a proposed letter of disposition for your signature. Instead, we have set forth below the issues in this appeal, and our recommendations for disposition with respect thereto. Upon receipt of your views on our recommendations we will prepare an appropriate letter to Mr. Schorr. We have not routed this memo through the Deputy Attorney General because of his participation in this matter at the initial stage of denial by the FBI. The file is transmitted herewith.

1. Schorr's request for access to all current orders and regulations dealing with procedures for conducting employment suitability investigations.

These procedures are contained in an FBI "Manual of Instructions" and deal not only with Presidential requests for suitability checks but also with pre-employment security and loyalty investigations of government employees in general. Release of this information would, in our opinion, permit prospective appointees to conceal relevant, but unfavorable information and thereby frustrate the law enforcement functions of the FBI in this area. Accordingly, we recommend that Director Kelley's denial of such information be affirmed. This withholding would be predicated on exemption (2) of the Act (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(2)), which protects matters related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of any agency. The legislative history of this exemption indicates it was intended to apply to law enforcement manuals, particularly where release of information in the manual would significantly impede law enforcement activities.

WBA Approve withholding (Recommended by OLC)

 Disapprove withholding

2. Schorr's request for the information contained in his FBI employment suitability file.

The facts involved in this investigation and the subsequent developments impacting thereon can be summarized

as follows:

On August 19, 1971, the FBI received instructions from the White House (through Mr. Higby of Mr. Haldeman's staff) to conduct an employment suitability check on Daniel Schorr. A day later, but not before the Bureau had begun the investigatory process, the investigation order was cancelled by the White House. The results of the partial investigation were nevertheless transmitted to the White House. In response to subsequent press and Congressional inquiries as to why the investigation was conducted, the White House staff indicated Schorr had been under consideration for a possible federal job in the environmental area. However, in testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee last year, Mr. Haldeman stated under oath that the investigation of Schorr was not conducted for employment purposes and that he did not know why it was conducted. The testimony of John Dean before the Committee also supports the fact that Schorr was not under consideration for federal employment.

Accordingly, although we agree with Director Kelley that employment suitability investigation files are ordinarily protected by the seventh exemption, and a recent Freedom of Information case, Koch v. Department of Justice, Civ. No. 2140-73 (D.D.C., decided May 3, 1974), supports that position, we believe that the facts involved in this particular case tend to undermine the applicability of that exemption here.

In our view, the admissions of Haldeman and Dean with respect to the purpose of the investigation are the crucial factor. It would be difficult to persuade a court that this investigation was for law enforcement purposes, i.e., employment suitability, when it has been publicly admitted that this is not true. Without a valid law enforcement purpose, the protection of the seventh exemption would appear to be inapplicable.

Moreover, after reading the contents of this file, we believe it is important to stress that release of this material does not place the FBI in an unfavorable light. The file clearly shows not only that the Bureau was not

aware that the investigation was not for employment purposes, but also that the investigation was conducted properly. Any embarrassing material seems already to have been leaked to the New York Times (but by whom we do not know).

Therefore, we recommend that Schorr be granted, as a matter of administrative discretion, access to the contents of the FBI file on his investigation with the exception of the information in which Schorr has indicated no particular interests, viz., the FBI interviews of private persons contacted during the investigation, all references in related documents to the interviews, and all information supplied by other government agencies, such as CIA, to the FBI as part of the investigation.

Under this recommended disposition Schorr will be given access to (1) the directives initiating and terminating the investigation, (2) memoranda discussing and transmitting the results with interviewee references deleted, and (3) memoranda discussing how to handle public and press inquiry concerning the investigation.

There is, however, one special problem concerning the release of an FBI memorandum dated November 12, 1971 recording a conversation between the FBI and John Dean, then Counsel to the President, concerning the Schorr investigation. A copy of this memorandum is in the file. According to the memorandum, it appears Dean was charged with determining how this investigation was conducted. He wanted to know: whether the investigation was a full field investigation, what constitutes a full field investigation, whether subjects are aware of the reason for an investigation, who in the Bureau knew of the White House request for this investigation, did the Bureau know who in the White House requests such investigations, and what the FBI's position would be if a congressional committee sought information about this incident.

The Bureau responded fully to each of these questions. There appears to be no indication of any impropriety on the Bureau's part in any of these responses. The memorandum

concludes with the writer's observations that the meeting was amicable. However, the writer further ventures the opinion that apparently someone in the White House got his signals confused and requested a full field investigation, when in fact all that was desired was a record check similar to those requested previously by Haldeman's office on "other news personalities."

If released this memorandum could easily spur additional requests concerning the background checks made on "other" newsmen, if in fact any were conducted. On the other hand, refusing to disclose the memorandum would in all probability only serve to whet Schorr's curiosity and lead to a suit for its disclosure. If the Department is sued, an argument could be made that the memorandum is exempt from compulsory disclosure under exemption (5) (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5)) as an intra-agency memorandum which would not be available by law to a private party in litigation with the agency. As the courts have recognized, this exemption is designed to protect the internal decision-making processes of the government. However, the courts have interpreted the exemption to apply to the opinion or recommendatory portions of internal memoranda, but not to the purely factual portions thereof unless the opinion parts are inextricably intertwined with the factual portions.

With the exception of the last portion of its final sentence, the last paragraph of this memorandum seems to be opinion, whereas the preceeding portions of the memorandum seem basically factual in nature and tone. While it might be argued that these factual parts are so intertwined with the opinion paragraph as to warrant protection of the entire document, we believe, because the opinion portions seem readily severable, this argument is tenuous. Accordingly, rather than take the risk that deletion of the opinion portions of the last paragraph, which are generally innocuous and no more damaging to the FBI from a public relations standpoint than other material in the file, will not move Schorr to sue for its disclosure, we recommend that the memorandum be released in order to avoid calling any special attention to it.

WBJ

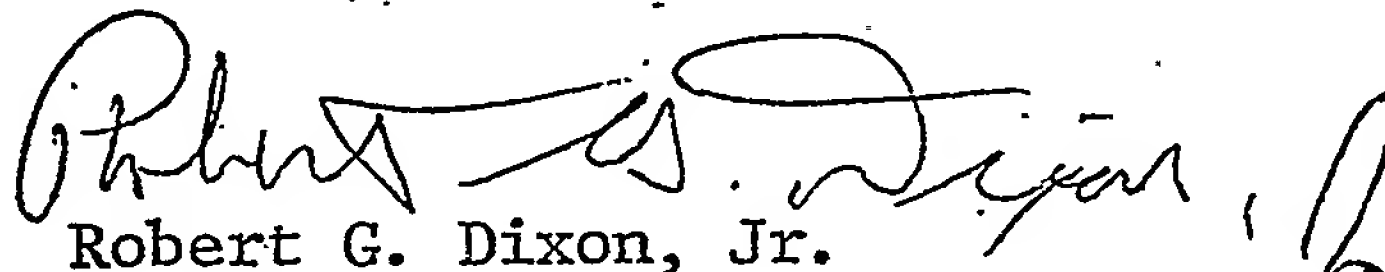
Release entire file, including the "Dean" memorandum with the exception of the information Schorr has not requested (Recommended by OLC)

Same as above but without releasing "Dean" memorandum.

Same as above but release "Dean" memorandum with exception of the last paragraph, containing the "other news personalities" comment.

Do not release any of the file.

Before making these recommendations, we consulted with the Office of the Watergate Special Prosecutor as to what interest it may have in this matter and what bearing a release of the information could have upon its operations. We were informally advised that a release would not interfere with its functions, but once the release was made, it would be interested in receiving copies of the material. We did this because at one time that Office asked for, but did not obtain, access to the information from the FBI. Possibly, although we do not know, the interest of the Special Prosecutor may have been spurred by the public attention directed to the Schorr investigation.



Robert G. Dixon, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

WBS:RGD:JLG:jal

JUN 6 1974

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	✓
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	✓
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	_____
Comp. Syst.	_____
Ext. Affairs	✓
Files & Com.	_____
Gen. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Inspection	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Plan. & Eval.	_____
Spec. Inv.	✓
Training	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

cc: Mr. Saloschin

Mr. Gallinger

Ms. Hauser

✓ Mr. Farrington (FBI) ✓

Mrs. Gauf

Files

J. Roger Wollenberg, Esquire
Wilmar, Cutler and Pickering
1636 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Wollenberg:

This letter responds to your letter of April 24, 1974, appealing on behalf of your client, Daniel Schorr, the denial by FBI Director Kelley of Mr. Schorr's Freedom of Information Act request for access to all documents in the FBI files bearing in any way on an employment suitability investigation of him conducted by the FBI in August 1971. From your letter I understand that, while Mr. Schorr does not seek access to the interview reports of the persons contacted by the FBI agents in connection with its investigation, he does wish, in addition to all other relevant information, to be provided with copies of all current FBI orders or regulations dealing with procedures for conducting investigations of this nature.

Upon careful consideration of this matter, I have decided to modify Director Kelley's denial as follows:

1. FBI employment suitability investigations are exempt from compulsory disclosure under Exemption (7) of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7)). However, my review persuades me that most of the information contained in the FBI records relating to this investigation should be made available to you as a matter of administrative discretion. The only items which will not be made available are the interview reports or any references to them in related documents, and any information either received from informants, identifying informants, or supplied to

ENCLOSURE

161-

CC made for
FOIA Unit
Jt/CCT
8258-0/173
6-6-74

the FBI by other agencies in undistilled investigatory form. As noted above, Mr. Schorr has indicated he is not particularly interested in obtaining access to information of this nature. Moreover its release would not only compromise investigatory techniques, but breach the assurances of confidentiality given to persons interviewed by the FBI.

2. With respect to the request for access to all current orders and regulations dealing with procedures for employment investigations, I have decided to affirm Director Kelley's denial. The regulations governing procedures for the conduct of investigations of this nature are contained in the FBI "Manual of Instructions." These instructions govern not only requests from the White House relating to employment suitability checks, but also security and employment investigations in general. Release of this information would permit prospective appointees to conceal relevant, but unfavorable information, and thereby frustrate the law enforcement functions of the FBI in this area. Because these instructions are contained in a law enforcement manual, they are exempt from disclosure under Exemption (2) of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552(b)(2)).

The FBI will contact you promptly to make arrangements for turning over material made available to you under this decision. A copy of this letter is being furnished to the FBI for its information and guidance.

Sincerely,

Wm B Saxbe

Attorney General

July 1, 1974

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz

J. Roger Wollenberg, Esq.
Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering
1666 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Wollenberg:

Reference is made to Attorney General Saxbe's letter to you dated June 6, 1974, wherein you were advised that certain documents from the Daniel Schorr investigation would be made available to you.

Pursuant to the Attorney General's instructions, one copy each of the documents is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (30)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

NOTE: See Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum dated 7-1-74, captioned, "Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request of Daniel L. Schorr, CBS News."

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Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

AHM:law (8)

43 - ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

Hand delivered to Mr. Wollenberg 5²⁸ P 7/2/74

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 JUL 3 1974

REC 107

161-158-65
12 JUL 8 1974

NVC

for

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 7-1-74

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST OF
DANIEL L. SCHORR, CBS NEWS

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Director Sec'y _____

Reference is made to Legal Counsel to Mr. Miller memorandum dated 6-18-74, captioned as above, wherein approval was requested and received for release of certain documents from the Special Inquiry regarding Daniel Schorr (161-8258).

On 6-20-74, one copy each of the approved documents, with deletions, was delivered to the Office of Mr. James A. Wilderotter, Associate Deputy Attorney General, for final review and approval prior to transmittal to Mr. Schorr.

On 6-24-74, J. Roger Wollenberg, attorney for Mr. Schorr, telephonically contacted SA James C. Farrington and inquired as to the status of the documents to be released to Mr. Schorr. He was advised that the documents were going through final review and should be forwarded to him in the near future. Thereafter, SA Farrington attempted to telephonically contact Mr. Wilderotter on 6/26, 27, and 28/74 regarding Mr. Wollenberg's inquiry. On 6-28-74 Mr. Wilderotter advised that, after consulting with Deputy Attorney General Silberman and reviewing both the Departmental Action Memorandum and the proposed release documents, they both felt that the last phrase of page two, paragraph four, in the Mr. Wannall to E. S. Miller memorandum, dated 11-12-71, captioned, "Daniel Louis Schorr; Special Inquiry - White House," (Serial 33) could not be deleted. Mr. Wilderotter cited the fact that the Attorney General had approved in writing the Department's Office of Legal Counsel recommendation that this phrase not be deleted. In addition, he pointed out that both he and the Deputy Attorney General would be authorizing something completely contrary to the Attorney General's instructions. He further noted that, even if he and the Deputy Attorney General were successful in having the Attorney General reversed, there is a possibility that the original memorandum prepared by the Department's Office of Legal Counsel could be leaked out.

Enclosures (31)-
1 - Mr. Cleveland - Enclosure
1 - Mr. McDermott - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mintz
AHM:law (5)

See letter dated 7/1/74
to J. Roger Wollenberg, Esq.
and Legal Counsel of J. B. Adams
Memorandum dated 7/3/74 ahm

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE CONTINUED - OVER

LEGAL COUNSEL

67 JUL 8 1974

Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memo
Re: FOIA Request of Daniel L. Schorr, CBS News

to the press or even to Mr. Schorr. This would have the effect of showing that the Attorney General had reversed a prior decision and would give the impression of an attempted cover up by both the Department and the FBI and these two points would have a more disastrous effect than leaving the phrase in question in the memorandum.

In view of the time that has elapsed from the date of the Attorney General's letter to Schorr's attorney (6-6-74), it is felt that any further delay in resolving this matter would subject the FBI to undue criticism. Therefore, it is felt that a decision should be made on this today (7-1-74).

RECOMMENDATION:

That, upon approval of the attached letter to Mr. Wollenberg transmitting documents from Mr. Schorr's file as instructed by the Attorney General, these documents be returned to the Legal Counsel Division at which time a representative from that Division will personally deliver the letter and documents to Mr. Wollenberg.

JCF

Jm
WVC
Dy

Jm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Miller

DATE: 6-24-74

FROM : Legal Counsel *John*

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST OF
DANIEL L. SCHORR, CBS NEWS

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Legal Coun. ☒ _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

At 10 a.m. today, 6-24-74, J. Roger Wollenberg, an attorney with the firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering, 1666 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., called to advise that he is representing Mr. Schorr in his suit under the FOIA to obtain our records concerning him. Mr. Wollenberg noted that he had just inquired of Mr. John L. Gallinger, Department's Office of Legal Counsel, as to the whereabouts of the documents that were to be furnished him for his client according to Mr. Saxbe's letter of 6-6-74, and that Gallinger had referred him to SA James C. Farrington. Mr. Wollenberg was advised that it was necessary to review Mr. Schorr's file and process the documents to be furnished him according to the instructions of the Attorney General. It was further pointed out to him that these documents are now in the process of being approved by FBI officials and that they should be forwarded to him in the near future. *ep*

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
Attention: Mr. D. H. Young
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Mintz

JCF:law (5)

REC-49

ST-114

21 JUL 3 1974

F197
5 JUL 30 1974

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 7-1-74

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST OF
DANIEL L. SCHORR, CBS NEWS

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Asst. Dir.:
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Legal Coun. ☒
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The following is submitted for assistance in any policy deliberations by Bureau officials which might arise.

For the record, on the afternoon of 6-6-74, Mr. John Gallinger, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, appeared at the FOIA Unit and delivered a copy of an Action Memorandum dated 5-29-74, captioned, "Freedom of Information Act Appeal of Daniel Schorr, for access to his FBI employment suitability file," and a copy of the Attorney General's outgoing letter dated 6-6-74 to J. Roger Wollenberg, attorney for Daniel Schorr. In addition, Mr. Gallinger returned the Schorr file (161-8258) to which he had previously been granted access in reviewing Mr. Wollenberg's appeal to the Attorney General. Mr. Gallinger stated that the Attorney General already had approved Office of Legal Counsel's recommendations and that he, Gallinger, had attached a paperclip to the pertinent serials in the Schorr file which, if given to Mr. Schorr, would, in Gallinger's opinion, satisfy the instructions in Attorney General Saxbe's letter. Mr. Gallinger made particular reference to two memoranda in the Schorr file;

(1) Mr. Wannall to E. S. Miller memorandum dated 11-12-71 captioned, "Daniel Louis Schorr; Special Inquiry - White House," and

(2) Mr. Hoover's memorandum of 11-10-71 recording a telephone conversation he had had on that date with H. R. Haldeman of the White House staff.

Apparently, the Hoover memorandum had been leaked to John M. Crewdson of "The New York Times," since a "New York Times" news service article referring to and quoting from this memorandum appeared in a "Washington Sunday Star" article dated 12-30-73.

1 - Mr. Mintz

AHM:law (3)

CONTINUED - OVER

88 MAY 1974
F198

REC-67 161-8258-68
LEAD LABEL

Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memo
Re: FOIA Request of Daniel L. Schorr, CBS News

On 6-7-74, SAs James C. Farrington and Allen H. McCreight went to Mr. Gallinger's office and again discussed the Schorr matter with Mr. Gallinger who again stated that the paperclipped serials in the Schorr file, in his opinion, would satisfy the instructions approved by Attorney General Saxbe in the Action Memorandum dated 5-29-74 and Mr. Saxbe's letter to Mr. Wollenberg.

On 6-10-74, in response to a 6-7-74 telephone request of Mr. James A. Wilderotter, Associate Deputy Attorney General, SAs Farrington and McCreight met with Mr. Wilderotter in his office. A xerox copy of the entire Schorr file and a xerox copy of the serials which previously had been paperclipped by Mr. Gallinger were made available to Mr. Wilderotter for his review. After reviewing both sets of documents, Mr. Wilderotter orally approved the serials which had been paperclipped by Mr. Gallinger as responding to the Attorney General's instructions. However, Mr. Wilderotter personally deleted a phrase from page two, paragraph four, of the Wannall to Miller memorandum dated 11-12-71, previously mentioned, and several newspaper and periodical articles which Mr. Wilderotter stated he did not feel should be made available to Mr. Schorr. In addition, Mr. Wilderotter stated that he would have no objection to deletion of the name of the Agent handling White House liaison who had had several dealings with White House figures as reflected in the file.

By memorandum from the Director to the Deputy Attorney General dated 6-19-74 and captioned as above, a copy of the processed documents was submitted to Mr. Wilderotter for approval prior to transmittal to Mr. Schorr's attorney.

On 6-24-74, Mr. Wilderotter requested and received an undeleted copy of the Wannall to Miller memorandum of 11-12-71.

On 6-28-74, Mr. Wilderotter telephonically advised SA Farrington that, after consulting with Deputy Attorney General Silberman and reviewing both the Departmental Action Memorandum and the proposed release documents, they both felt that the last phrase on page two, paragraph four, of the Wannall to Miller memorandum dated 11-12-71 could not be

Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memo
Re: FOIA Request of Daniel L. Schorr, CBS News

deleted. In addition to not desiring to authorize something completely contrary to the Attorney General's instructions, he stated that even if he and the Deputy Attorney General were successful in having the Attorney General's position reversed, the possibility exists that the original Action Memorandum prepared by the Office of Legal Counsel could be leaked to the press or even to Mr. Schorr. This would not only put the Attorney General in the position of reversing himself, it would also leave the impression of a Department and FBI cover up. These two points would have a more disastrous effect than leaving the phrase in question in the memorandum.

By Legal Counsel to Mr. J. B. Adams memorandum dated 7-1-74 and captioned as above, the documents previously approved by Mr. Wilderotter, including the Wannall memorandum without deletion of the phrase in question, and a proposed letter to Mr. Wollenberg transmitting the Schorr file documents, were routed through for review and approval.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

GCM

JCF

JMA

JMA

The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Mr. James Wilderotter

July 10, 1974

Director, FBI

REC-48

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. T.J. Smith

DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

1 - Mr. Wannall

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

On July 9, 1974, Mr. James Wilderotter of your office called Assistant Director W. Raymond Wannall of this Bureau and referred to the situation wherein captioned individual has requested under the Freedom of Information Act material relating to the investigation conducted of him by the FBI in 1971. Mr. Wilderotter referred to an FBI memorandum from W. R. Wannall to Mr. E. S. Miller dated November 12, 1971, concerning the Daniel Schorr investigation, specifically, the next to last paragraph where it was stated in all probability the White House wanted "...background information on Schorr and a check of Bureau files similar to that which has previously been requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities." Mr. Wilderotter requested further clarification on this statement.

By way of background, the FBI for many years, covering previous administrations as well as the present administration, has conducted name checks of its identification and general investigative files concerning persons of interest to the White House. Last year approximately 13,000 such name checks were conducted for the White House. Such name checks are also conducted for other agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government upon request.

In regard to the specific reference to name checks done for Haldeman's office, there is attached an FBI memorandum from D. J. Brennan, Jr., to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated November 19, 1969, setting forth the details of the request received by this Bureau on that date from Mr. Egil Krogh, Jr., and Larry Higbee of his staff concerning a number of television news personalities. These name checks were conducted and the results furnished to Mr. Higbee. Due to the stated Presidential interest in these name checks, a record was made of this particular request for the Director's information. In addition to those names listed, the FBI has on many other occasions for this and other administrations furnished the results of name checks to the White House on news personalities, entertainers and other public figures.

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Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Enclosure

RHH:tdp (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

53 JUL 22 1974

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Delivered to Mr. Wilderotter's office
12:45 PM 7/11/74 - TJS

The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum W.R. Wannall to Mr. J.B. Adams dated 7/10/74, captioned as above, prepared by WRW/lml.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams *[Signature]*

DATE: July 10, 1974

FROM : W. R. Wannall *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

On 7/9/74 Mr. James Wilderotter of the Deputy Attorney General's Office called me and referred to the situation wherein captioned individual has requested under the Freedom of Information Act material relating to the investigation conducted of him in 1971. Previous memoranda have shown that the Department in considering the release of material considered removing from an 11/12/71 memorandum (copy attached) the phrase in the next to the last paragraph on page two relating to a check of Bureau files "similar to that which has previously been requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities." Wilderotter explained that the Legal Counsel's Office in the Department had by-passed the Deputy Attorney General's Office and submitted for the Attorney General's approval release of this 11/12/71 memorandum without the deletion of the phrase and accordingly its release was a fait accompli.

Wilderotter inquired of the writer (in view of the fact that the 11/12/71 memorandum was addressed from the writer to Mr. E. S. Miller) if, in fact, there were previous occasions wherein the Bureau had been requested to check files on other news personalities. *[Signature]*

After checking this matter with Liaison Supervisor *[Redacted]* who handled this entire matter back in 1971, it was determined that on 11/19/69 a memorandum (copy attached) from D. J. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan reported that Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, and Larry Higbee of his staff had requested on an urgent basis a check of Bureau files concerning the principal television personalities on the three major networks. Attached to this memorandum is a page bearing the request "Please effect White House name checks on the following:" listing the names of 24 prominent newscasters.

This morning the writer telephoned Wilderotter and advised him that, in fact, there had been previous requests from the White House for Bureau file checks on other news personalities. Wilderotter

Enclosures *sent 7-11-74*

WRW:lm1 (7)

1 - Mr. Adams

1 - Mr. Mintz

1 - Mr. McDermott

1 - Mr. T.J. Smith

1 - Mr. *[Redacted]*

1 - Mr. Wannall

REC-48

EX-101

CONTINUED OVER
JUL 16 1974

b6
b7C

Memorandum W. R. Wannall to Mr. J. B. Adams
Re: DANIEL LOUIS SCHORR-FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

requested that he be furnished a copy of the 11/19/69 memorandum. Since this memorandum does bear out the statement in the 11/12/71 memorandum referring to previous White House requests of a similar nature to do file checks on other news personalities, it is felt that Mr. Wilderotter's request should be complied with.

The FBI has for a number of years, including previous administrations, done name checks for the White House. Last year approximately 13,000 name checks were conducted for the White House. In view of the Presidential interest in the name checks as set out in the 11/19/69 memorandum, these requests were recorded for the Director's information. We have done name checks on news personalities, entertainers, and other such figures for previous administrations.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the Deputy Attorney General, Attention: Mr. Wilderotter, enclosing a copy of the 11/19/69 memorandum with administrative data removed and background on our name check procedures for the White House.

WRC
JP
WRC
John
John
af

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

D. J. Brennan, Jr.

NAME CHECK REQUEST BY WHITE HOUSE
ON TELEVISION NEWS PERSONALITIES

1 - C. D. DeLoach

1 - T. E. Bishop

11/19/69

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - M. A. Jones

1 - Liaison

1 - [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

On the morning of 11/19/69 Mr. Egil Krogh, Jr., Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, and Larry Higbee of his staff advised the Liaison Agent that the President had requested on an urgent basis all biographic data and any information in the Bureau files concerning the principal television personalities on the three major networks. Krogh and Higbee requested specifically information on the following names as well as any other television personalities of similar rank: John Chancellor, [REDACTED] Eric Sevareid, Howard K. Smith, [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Chet Huntley, David Brinkley, Walter Cronkite, Frank McGee, Frank Reynolds, and William H. Lawrence, [REDACTED]

They emphasized the extreme sensitivity of this matter, requested it be closely held in the Bureau, and that no outside inquiry be made which would in any way result in a leak. The Liaison Agent advised that we could furnish information in Bureau files as well as biographic data available in reference documents in the Bureau library; however, any outside inquiry could result in public speculation as to the reason for the inquiry. Mr. Krogh agreed this would be too hazardous and asked that the inquiry be limited to information available within the Bureau. He requested this information be furnished by Thursday evening for the President's personal use. He did not indicate the reason for the President's inquiry other than to say that it was for his "personal edification."

ACTION:

The requested material is being prepared by the Crime Records Division on an expedite basis.

RHM:elb ~

(7)

161-8251-69
ENCLOSURE

Please effect White House Name Checks on the following:

✓ Chancellor, John, 3126 Woodley Road NY 20008 NBC News

Goralski, Robert S. 1399 Wendy Lane, McLean Va 22101 NBC News

✓ Hackes, Peter 5045 Klinge Street 20016 NBC News

✓ Harsch, Joseph C. 2806 29th Street 20008 ABC News

Jaffe, Sam 1124 Connecticut Ave NW 20036 ABC News

[redacted] CBS News
[redacted] NBC News

[redacted] NBC News

[redacted] WRC (NBC)

✓ Morgan, Edward P. 4507 Crest Lane, McLean, Va 22101 Public Broadcast Lab

[redacted] CBS News

[redacted] CBS News

✓ Sevareid, Eric 4313 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md 20015 CBS News

✓ Smith, Howard K. 6450 Brooks Lane, Bethesda Md 20016 ABC News

[redacted] NBC News

[redacted] NBC News

✓ Huntley, Chet NBC News

✓ Brinkley, David NBC News

✓ Cronkite, Walter CBS News

✓ Agronsky, Martin

[redacted] CBS News

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b7C

141-8026-69
ENCLOSURE

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 Director Sec'y _____

File in 161-8258

318A

SCHORR 7-18

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE WHITE HOUSE TRIED TO KEEP THE FBI FROM COMMENTING ON ITS INVESTIGATION OF CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR AND INDICATED THAT BACKGROUND CHECKS HAD BEEN CONDUCTED ON OTHER REPORTERS, ACCORDING TO MEMORANDA RELEASED THURSDAY.

SCHORR PROVIDED COPIES OF THE MEMORANDA. ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAM B. SAXBE HAD RELEASED THEM TO SCHORR "AS A MATTER OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION" AFTER SCHORR HAD FILED FOR THE PAPERS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. NAMES OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS HAD BEEN DELETED.

ACCORDING TO THE FILES, LAWRENCE HIGBY, AN ASSISTANT TO WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF H.R. HALDEMAN, CALLED THE FBI FROM SAN CLEMENTE ON AUG. 19, 1971 TO REQUEST A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION ON SCHORR, "WHO IS BEING CONSIDERED FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT." IT WAS CALLED OFF THE NEXT DAY WHEN SCHORR SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN APPROACHED ABOUT A GOVERNMENT JOB.

A MEMORANDUM FROM W.R. WANNALL DATED NOV. 12, 1971, SAYS FORMER WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL JOHN W. DEAN III, ASKING GENERALLY ABOUT FBI PROCEDURES, INDICATED THAT A REQUEST FOR A FULL FIELD INFORMATION WAS A MISTAKE.

"IT WAS," THE MEMO SAID, "APPARENT FROM THE DISCUSSION THAT SOMEONE AT THE WHITE HOUSE GOT THEIR SIGNALS CROSSED AND REQUESTED A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION WHEN IN FACT, PROBABLY ALL THEY WANTED WAS BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SCHORR AND A CHECK OF BUREAU FILES SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REQUESTED BY HALDEMAN'S OFFICE ON OTHER NEWS PERSONALITIES."

161-8258-4

NOT RECORDED

141 JUL 24 1974

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

File 91

Assoc. Dir. _____
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 Director Sec'y _____

UPI038

(SCHORR)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- FBI DOCUMENTS INDICATE THE WHITE HOUSE ORDERED A BACKGROUND CHECK OF CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL SCHORR IN 1971 BUT TRIED TO SUPPRESS THE FACT WHEN THE AGENCY BEGAN COMPILING A COMPLETE DOSSIER ON HIM INSTEAD.

SCHORR, UTILIZING THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, OBTAINED COPIES OF THE MEMORANDA FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT THAT INDICATE THE INVESTIGATION WENT MUCH FURTHER THAN THE WHITE HOUSE HAD INTENDED.

ACCORDING TO THE FILES, LAWRENCE HIGBY, AN ASSISTANT TO FORMER WHITE HOUSE CHIEF OF STAFF H.R. HALDEMAN, REQUESTED A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION OF SCHORR IN AUGUST, 1971. HE TOLD THE FBI SCHORR WAS BEING CONSIDERED FOR A "PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT."

THE INVESTIGATION ENDED WHEN SCHORR DEMANDED TO KNOW WHY HE WAS UNDER INVESTIGATION AND DENIED HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED FOR A GOVERNMENT JOB.

ANOTHER MEMO DATED NOV. 12, 1971, SAYS FORMER WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL JOHN DEAN INDICATED THE REQUEST FOR A FULL FIELD INFORMATION HAD BEEN A MISTAKE.

"IT WAS," THE MEMO SAID, "APPARENT FROM THE DISCUSSION THAT SOMEONE AT THE WHITE HOUSE GOT THEIR SIGNALS CROSSED AND REQUESTED A FULL FIELD INVESTIGATION WHEN IN FACT, PROBABLY ALL THEY WANTED WAS BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SCHORR AND A CHECK OF BUREAU FILES SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REQUESTED BY HALDEMAN'S OFFICE ON OTHER NEWS PERSONALITIES."

THE MEMORANDA ALSO INDICATED THE OTHER NEWS PERSONALITIES WERE INVESTIGATED AS A MATTER OF ROUTINE BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

AN FBI SPOKESMAN SAID "THE WHITE HOUSE AND EXECUTIVE AGENCIES FOR MANY YEARS HAVE MADE A PRACTICE OF REQUESTING NAME CHECKS ON INDIVIDUALS HAVING ACCESS TO THE WHITE HOUSE, WHO MIGHT BE IN CONTACT WITH THE PRESIDENT."

"THE FBI WILL NOT FURNISH, AFFIRM OR ACKNOWLEDGE THE IDENTITIES OF INDIVIDUALS ON WHOM NAME CHECKS HAVE BEEN MADE. DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1973, THE FBI PROCESSED OVER TWO MILLION NAME CHECKS REQUESTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT."

UPI 07-19 10:14 AED

NOT RECORDED

JUL 22 1974

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

JUL 25 1974

File 90

File in 161-8258

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 7-3-74

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
REQUEST OF DANIEL L. SCHORR
CBS NEWS

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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Reference Legal Counsel to Adams memorandum 7-3-74, captioned as above, relating to disclosure of documents to CBS newsman Daniel Schorr, and recommending that a suitable statement be prepared and held available in the event it is necessary to respond to any press release in this matter that might be made by Schorr's attorney or by the Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached, for approval, is a statement along the lines indicated for use in the event a response is necessary to any press release regarding this matter that might be made by Schorr's attorney or by the Department.

EX-110

REC-49

161-8258-170 GCM

ENCLOSURE

JUL 13 1974

Due to the nature of this matter I do not feel a release is advisable. Material therein can be used to answer inquiries.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. McDermott - Encl.
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland - Encl.
- 1 - Mr. Mintz - Encl.

TDH:vag (8)

70 JUL 19 1974

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 7/3/74

FROM : Legal Counsel *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
REQUEST OF DANIEL L. SCHORR
CBS NEWS

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Dep. AD Inv. ☒
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Spec. Inv. ☒
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Rec. Mgmt. ☒
Telephone Rm. ☒
Director Sec'y ☒

Boyle

My memorandum of July 1, 1974, captioned as above, recommended that copies of documents from the file relating to Daniel Schorr be delivered personally to his attorney, Mr. Wollenberg. The Director approved that recommendation and signed a letter addressed to Mr. Wollenberg dated July 1, 1974.

In order to confirm the necessity of disclosing the documents that will be delivered to Mr. Wollenberg, at 2:22 p.m. on July 2, 1974, SA Allen H. McCreight and I met with Associate Deputy Attorney General Wilderotter and requested that he furnish us the documents that had been presented to him for his review and approval of the Deputy Attorney General for release to Schorr's attorney. Mr. Wilderotter furnished the materials and in response to my question said that these are the documents that should be delivered to Mr. Schorr's attorney. The documents presented to us by Mr. Wilderotter will be the actual documents delivered to Mr. Schorr's attorney except for a memorandum W. R. Wannall to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 11/12/71, captioned "Daniel Louis Schorr, Special Inquiry - White House." A copy of that memorandum in Mr. Wilderotter's materials had deleted from it the phrase "similar to that which has previously been requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities." This phrase which appears on page 2, paragraph 4, will be included in the copy of the November 12, 1971, memorandum to be released to Schorr's attorney at Mr. Wilderotter's specific request. In addition, Mr. Wilderotter specifically approved the deletion of the name of Supervisor each time that it appeared in the November 12, 1971, memorandum.

b6
b7C

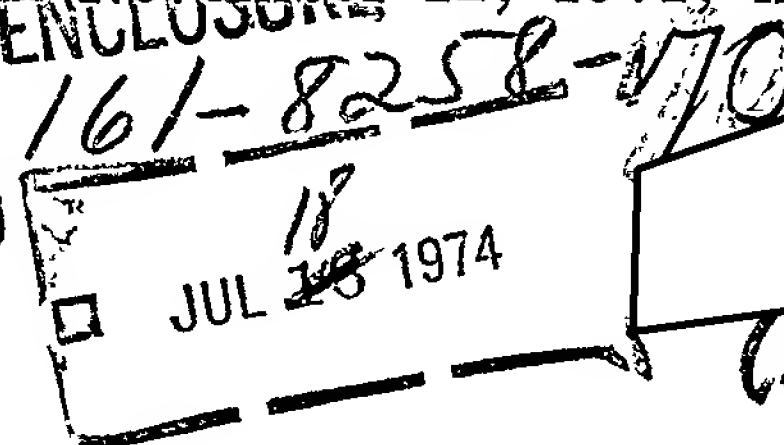
- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. McCreight

JAM:mfd

(6)

REC-49

ENCLOSURE



EX-110

CONTINUED - OVER

11-80

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams

Re: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST, etc.

Mr. Wilderotter added that in view of the nature of the documents being released, the White House should be advised of the release. I asked him whether he was instructing me to withhold release of the documents until he had first advised the White House. He said he was specifically instructing me not to do that and that instead the White House would be advised at about the same time as the documents would be released this afternoon. He requested a Xerox copy of each of the documents to be delivered to Mr. Schorr's attorney for his use in advising the White House and that he would probably call Mr. Buzhardt's office at the White House to inform them of the release of the documents.

Xerox copies of the documents given to us by Mr. Wilderotter for release to Mr. Schorr's attorney were made and furnished to Mr. Wilderotter for his use in advising the White House.

Arrangements were made to meet with Mr. J. Roger ~~W~~Wollenberg of the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering, 1666 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.. Mr. McCreight and I met Mr. Wollenberg in his office at 5:28 p.m. on July 2, 1974, and furnished him the Director's letter of July 1, 1974, and its 30 enclosures. I explained to Mr. Wollenberg that the names of Special Agents mentioned in the memoranda had been deleted in order to protect their personal privacy. I also told Mr. Wollenberg that in regard to the Wannall to Miller memorandum of November 12, 1971, page 2, paragraph 4, last sentence, it was my understanding that the reference to the checks previously requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities was intended to refer to such routine name check requests as had been received from the White House for persons to be granted access to the White House. Mr. Wollenberg asked me whether I was representing that Mr. Haldeman or others at the White House did not request name checks or investigations of individuals for any purpose other than routine White House access. I told him that I was not making that representation and that I had no information on that subject.

Mr. Wollenberg counted the documents and indicated he had received 30 which he would confirm by letter. He recorded my name and that of Mr. McCreight, and I invited him to call me if he had any question concerning the documents and he agreed.

On the morning of July 3, 1974, we discussed with Inspector [] of the External Affairs Division whether it would be appropriate to have the Bureau issue a press release concerning the disclosure of these documents. [] indicated that if the Bureau intended to issue a press release, it should be done early on this date since the Department's Public Information Office undoubtedly would not lose any time in making such a release if they so intended. He said that he would have a representative of External Affairs Division contact Mr. McCreight to make appropriate arrangements for preparation of a press release.

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b7C

Memorandum to Mr. J. B. Adams
Re: Freedom of Information Act Request, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That an appropriate press release be prepared and held available in the event it is necessary to issue a release in response to a release that might be made by Schorr's attorney or by the Department.

*Not to be released -
See note on memo attached - K*

*Proposed
attached
gm*

gm
GCM

2. That in the event requests are received by the Bureau for copies of the documents released to Mr. Wollenberg, the question of whether or not we should comply be referred to the Department for final decision.

*agree
K*

gm

gm
GCM

*I don't feel we
should issue any
release - but respond
to inquiries received
from Press.*

(To be distributed
now)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTOR CLARENCE M. KELLEY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley announced today that pursuant to instructions of the Attorney General certain documents concerning CBS newsman Daniel Schorr were released to Mr. Schorr's attorney on July 2, 1974. The request for these documents was made under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

The data released pertains to an FBI background-type investigation requested by the White House in August of 1971, and conducted by the FBI on the basis that Schorr was being considered for Presidential appointment to a position not specified to the FBI. This material clearly indicates that the investigation was carried out in accordance with established procedures. Mr. Kelley stated that it has been a long established FBI practice to conduct investigations of prospective Executive appointees upon request. These investigations, which consider the individual's character, loyalty, general standing, and ability, have continued essentially unchanged through successive Administrations.

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Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

- 1 - Mr. McDermott (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Mintz (detached)

NOTE: See Heim to McDermott Memo dated 7-3-74, captioned: "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, REQUEST OF DANIEL L. SCHORR, CBS NEWS."

TDH:vag (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Director Kelley also pointed out that in addition to this type of background investigation, the FBI processes numerous name-check requests for various authorized Executive agencies, including name checks for the White House and the U. S. Secret Service in connection with matters affecting the President and his staff. These checks involve a review of FBI files and the dissemination of pertinent information.

COPY FOR MR. KELLY FBI

Honorable Atty. Gen. Levi
Justice Dept. Washington DC

Re: Daniel Schorr
CBS TV Correspondent

Sir:

In the matter of Mr. Schorr of CBS TV, it is with very much alarm that I view the dishonorable act of Mr. Schorr in releasing the secret CIA report to the Village Voice newspaper.

Under the ~~guise~~ guise of "freedom of the press" which is now used to the hilt by any pro-red who hides under it, it has become a free for all, no holds barred.

To my way of thinking, is it not treason for a reporter such as Mr. Schorr, to reveal national security damaging to the U.S.? If I were the attorney General, I would DEPORT Mr. Schorr. He is anti-American, and doesn't give a darn how he destroys this country.

I sincerely hope that drastic measures will be taken against both Mr. Schorr and CBS-TV who without a doubt must have known all about this and couldn't care less.

Thank you sir.

EX-116

Very respectfully,

New York

I am even more alarmed at the lackadaisical attitude taken by our leadership in the country, whether it be executive, legislative, judicial, and that would include the FBI and Justice Dept. - in NOT prosecuting criminals, also reporters who have become so powerful which is scary, and believes anything goes even if it takes this country down to destruction. WHEN ARE

WE GOING TO DO SOMETHING WITH THESE UGLY AMERICANS and STOP WORRYING ABOUT so called FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

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Director Sec'y

EX-116
FEB 18 1976

REC-116

161-8258-71

5 FEB 1976

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57 MAR 17 1976

CBS Removes Schorr From the CIA Beat

Associated Press

CBS News correspondent Daniel Schorr, "at least for the time being," is no longer covering the intelligence story that has won him personal controversy, reportorial plaudits and a congressional investigation, his employers say.

Schorr was removed from the covering the issue this week. William Headline, assistant chief of the CBS News bureau here, said it had become too difficult to determine which portions of the story stemmed from the work of the House Intelligence Committee and which from other facets of the intelligence issue.

Schorr last week had been removed from coverage of the House intelligence story because of his personal involvement. The newsman has acknowledged that he passed a copy of the secret House intelligence report to the weekly newspaper, the Village Voice, which published excerpts.

YESTERDAY, the House voted 269-115 to order its Ethics Committee to investigate the leak of the House report and to determine whether to take action against Schorr.

Headline said Schorr's removal from the top assignment was "not a disciplinary move in any sense of the word." He said no one had been assigned to take over the story.

But Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-N.Y., who introduced the resolution, suggested

Schorr's press card could be voided or that he could be cited for contempt of Congress. The resolution leaves any recommendation up to members of the Ethics Committee.

Rep. William Walsh, R-N.Y., suggested that Schorr's congressional press credentials be removed, but opposed holding the broadcast newsman in contempt of Congress because "he would only wear the contempt citation like a medal of honor . . . (it) would only be used to exemplify a 'battle scar of a wounded press.'"

Schorr would say only: "This is too serious for me to comment on lightly, and I think this is a good time for me to shut up."

Democratic Leader Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. opposed the investigation, saying the media should be allowed to handle their own affairs. Other members expressed opposition as well, including Rep. Bob Eckhardt, D-Tex., who declared: "I'm willing to join in an inquiry, but I'm not willing to join in an inquisition."

Stratton said the resolution focuses on Schorr because "we know he was involved" but the congressman added that it was possible the investigation also would involve who supplied Schorr with the report.

"The resources of the FBI have been extended to the House (to help find out who leaked the report to Schorr)," Stratton said, "but it took them a long time to find Patty Hearst."

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The Washington Post ____
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The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____

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125 MAR 5 1976

61 MAR 9 1976

file

William Safire

Paley has it in for Schorr

CBS Board Chairman William Paley has been looking for an excuse to discipline correspondent Daniel Schorr for two years.

Schorr may be the best television newsman in the field today, figures Paley, but he is not a "team player." Not only does he refuse to follow the news judgments laid down by the major morning newspapers, but he has been known to criticize network actions.

More important, Paley needs his own Big Enchilada to toss to local affiliate owners who reflect the resentment of what used to be known as the silent majority.

Does the opinion persist that CBS was the fiercest pursuer of Nixon and even today has a distinct liberal slant to its campaign coverage? If so, figures Paley, getting rid of Schorr will help the network "get well" with middle America.

As usual, Paley is out of touch with the way a great many people on the right really feel. When Nixon was riding high, it is true that correspondent Schorr was a vigorous inquisitor; but after the Nixon power began to wane, and many other reporters rushed in savagely when it became the journalistic fashion, Schorr was regarded by most of the "Nixon people" as eminently fair in his reports.

Conservatives have also noted how Schorr's curiosity does not desert him when it comes to the power abuses of liberals. He has a way of following a story where it leads.

I suspect that CBS plans

to use the current furor over the publication of the Pike committee report in *The Village Voice* as its excuse to publicly chastise Schorr.

Other journalists have provided Paley with necessary cover. *The Washington Post* smoked out the *Voice's* source, and covered its embarrassment about being beaten by making the story about the story more important than the story itself. And a *New York Times* editorial unfairly accused Schorr of "laundering" funds — when he was trying to prevent any commercial publisher from profiting in the publication of the suppressed report.

Soon the truth will dawn: Schorr's "last straw" was not in publishing Pike's report in *The Village Voice*, but in exploring Paley's big secret on CBS.

Here's that story: a few weeks ago, former CBS News president Sig Mickelson told reporters of a time Paley called him into a meeting with two CIA men to discuss CIA-CBS cooperation. That was a sensitive story; Schorr did not turn discreetly away, but directed a query to the chairman of the board for his reaction.

Walter Cronkite, to his credit, put the Schorr report on his evening news program, including the Paley reply calling Mickelson's statement "absolutely untrue."

To me, that little-noticed report was one of the great moments of television news. But the airing of the charge, and the daring of the reporter to penetrate his privacy, must have

caused Paley to burn. It is my guess that from that moment, Schorr's future at CBS news made it ominously clear that after its press-freedom issue had been defended, it would deal with the impertinent Schorr in its own way.

That's Paley's privilege, since he owns the controlling stock. If he should censure Schorr, he would be following his grand tradition of forcing out Edward R. Murrow and Howard K. Smith, other CBS newsmen who became too uppity.

A pity, though; a prickly conscience is useful for a news organization. We cannot expect Roger Mudd, Dan Rather or Bob Sheffer — each one carefully picking his way through the corporate minefield to become the successor to Cronkite — to burst into the board Chairman's office with an imaginary question like this:

"Look, Mr. Paley, we all know that Sig Mickelson is not crazy, and sooner or later the whole story of any involvement CBS has had with the CIA will come to light. The only way we'll lift this cloud that now hangs over every CBS reporter is for us to dig the story out ourselves and lay it out in front of our viewers. Now, how about it, Mr. Paley — on the record and in detail, what did the CIA want us to do and what did we do and who did it?"

Fat chance of that. If and when Daniel Schorr gets Paley's heat, every newsman in every network will get the message: rock all the boats, except your own boat; tell the people the truth, except when the truth hurts.

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 The New York Times _____
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 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

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APR 5 1976

A Newsmen Feels the Chill of the White House and FBI

BY DANIEL SCHORR

On June 4, 1973, President Nixon sat in the Oval Office, earphones on his head, listening to tapes, making running observations to Alexander Haig and Ron Ziegler. He listened to

Daniel Schorr has been a correspondent for CBS News since 1953. His article is excerpted from the Columbia Journalism Review.

himself suggesting three months earlier, on March 13, to John Dean, then still his agent, that it should be maintained that he had used the FBI "only for national security purposes."

As he listened, Nixon commented, "Yeah. The only exception, of course, was that son-of-a-bitch Schorr. But there—actually it was national security. (Laughs). We didn't say that. Oh, we didn't do anything. We just ran a name check on the son-of-a-bitch."

Maybe a name check was what the former President wanted. What he got was a full field investigation, frantically aborted, then covered up with a bogus explanation. What he also got was one more item in the impeachment litany.

It was item 65 in the Statement of

Information on Surveillance Activities. It was Paragraph E in the Summary of Information on Illegal Intelligence Gathering. Finally, in the Judiciary Committee's report to the House of Representatives, it was one of the instances of abuse of presidential powers listed in Article II.

I have recently been able to supplement the Judiciary Committee's extensive research and testimony with material from the files of the FBI, and finally have been able to piece together a comprehensive account of my mini-Watergate experience as seen from within the Nixon Administration.

That account I now offer because there are lessons about government-press relations that should not be lost in the general movement toward Watergate amnesia. The "son-of-a-bitch" reflex of a President toward an offending newsmen did not start, and probably will not end, with Nixon. But, for once, it is possible to document how presidential powers were abused in intended retaliation in ways that could occur again.

The FBI investigation—like my appearance on White House "enemy"

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Director Sec'y ☐

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times P+8, P1

Date DEC 1 1974

CL made for FOIA Unit
12/4/74

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DEC 19 1974

lists—did me no ultimate harm, thanks, perhaps, to the ineptitude with which it was handled. But in the period after I became aware of it, the episode had its disconcerting if not "chilling" effects. It complicated my relations with my employer and my news sources. I had to worry about being projected into an undesired role of Administration adversary.

That concern persists. For that reason, I have waived any suit on invasion-of-privacy or other grounds, uncomfortable with the idea of a docket headed, "Daniel Schorr vs. Richard M. Nixon." But I *did* want information, and I concluded that the Freedom of Information Act provided the appropriate vehicle.

On June 6, Atty. Gen. William Saxbe, overruling the FBI director, advised that the FBI file would be released to me "as a matter of administrative discretion."

The FBI investigation was set in motion on Aug. 19, 1971, two days after I had broadcast on the CBS Evening News an analysis suggesting that President Nixon's promise to come to the rescue of the financially beleaguered Catholic parochial schools represented political rhetoric, unsupported by any concrete program.

The House Judiciary Committee quotes Haldeman assistant Lawrence Higby as testifying that, traveling with President Nixon and H. R. Haldeman on Aug. 19 over Wyoming, on a cross-country trip to California, he called FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, as instructed by Haldeman, to ask for "a complete background" on me, and was later surprised to learn that the FBI had launched a full-field investigation of "the poor guy."

Hoover from the outset treated it as a crash investigation preceding a presidential appointment. His first instruction, Aug. 19, headed, "Daniel Louis Schorr, Special Inquiry," required a completed report by Aug. 23 "without fail," and said, "The President has requested extremely expedite applicant-type investigation of Schorr, who is being considered for presidential appointment, position not stated. Do not indicate White House interest to persons contacted."

The FBI's Washington field office advised that William Small, then Washington bureau chief of CBS News, when contacted about the "job" investigation, stated that "he

was shocked to hear this as he had no indication that Schorr was being considered for any federal position."

Well, I might not necessarily have told CBS of my plans to join President Nixon's team. But other FBI reports quoted me as saying I knew of no prospective position. Puzzled, the FBI got in touch with Higby, then in San Clemente with Nixon. One can picture the astonishment. An FBI memo, said, "Higby... advised that in my view of these developments, the FBI should discontinue its investigation until we hear further from Higby."

To FBI field offices went crisp telegrams, "Discontinue investigation immediately."

But in the seven hours that the investigation had been "active," 25 interviews had been conducted, and the information already collected was ordered transmitted to headquarters.

On Nov. 10, storm signals went up. FBI Assistant Director T. E. Bishop, in charge of public relations, reported in a memorandum to his superiors that he had been called by "Ken" Clawson, a reporter for the Washington Post, who is well known to the bureau, asking about the August investigation.

If there was concern about possible misuse of the FBI, it is nowhere evident in the FBI file. The alarm was about impending adverse publicity. The next step was to coordinate with the White House.

Clawson's story appeared on the front page of the Washington Post on Nov. 11, and was widely quoted by news agencies. The White House moved to develop its cover story. President Nixon met with his special counsel, Charles Colson.

Before the House Judiciary Committee, Colson later testified that "the suggestion was made that we respond to press inquiries by stating that he (Schorr) was being considered for a position as press or a television consultant on matters of environmental... environmental matters."

Nov. 12, the day after Clawson's story appeared, was a busy day at the FBI. Sen. Sam Ervin was proposing a hearing of his Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, and Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House

Judiciary Committee wrote Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, asking for an explanation. While preparing to join the White House in the coverup, the bureau was busy protecting its own flank.

Hoover sent a memorandum to Mitchell summarizing the situation and displaying his own clean hands. Hoover wrote, "When we were originally requested to investigate Daniel Schorr last August by Mr. Higby, an assistant to Mr. Haldeman, it was indicated to us that he was being considered for an important position. There was no mention at any time relative to the White House being curious about the background of Schorr because of some unfavorable articles which he had written about the President and members of the White House staff."

Presidential Counsel John Dean visited the FBI with a lot of questions about investigation procedures to help prepare a plausible position.

The replies were all reassuring, and W. R. Wannall, supervising special agent in the intelligence division, wrote that Dean did not "make or imply any criticism of the bureau's handling of this case." Nor, apparently, did the FBI express any criticism whatever of the White House's handling of the case, except internally.

Wrote Wannall, "It was, however, apparent from the discussion that someone at the White House got their signals mixed and requested a full field investigation when, in fact, probably all they wanted was background information on Schorr and a check of FBI files similar to that which has previously been requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities."

(This was the first suggestion that I was not the first newsman Haldeman had asked the FBI to look into. Interestingly, this was the only point commented on when the FBI's legal counsel, John A. Mintz, undertook personally to deliver the FBI file to my lawyer, Roger Wollenberg. Mintz, calling attention to the reference to "other news personalities," volunteered that this meant routine name checks of the type made for credential purposes or for screening White House visitors. But, when Wollenberg asked whether Mintz could represent officially that no other Haldeman-instigated full investigations of newsmen had been made, Mintz said, "We do not

know." Since then the FBI has stated, "We will not furnish, affirm, or acknowledge the identities of individuals on whom name checks have been made.")

With the information John Dean had brought back to the White House, the President's position was formulated.

Activity stirred anew at the end of January, 1972, as Sen. Ervin prepared to hold a hearing on Feb. 1. Confronted with an Ervin letter asking details about my investigation, the FBI, in a Jan. 26 internal memo, recalled the promise to Dean not to cooperate with any congressional inquiry, but said that since "our relationship with the senator has been very cordial in the past," it might be well to be "responsive to his inquiries."

So, in a Jan. 27 letter, Hoover assured Sen. Ervin that "the investigation was requested as a routine background investigation for possible federal appointment in which we make inquiries regarding a person's character, loyalty, general standing, and ability." The incomplete investigation of Mr. Schorr was entirely favorable to him and the results were furnished to the White House.

Hoover, of course, knew a lot more, but was not about to rock the boat.

So, my mini-Watergate conformed to the pattern of the larger Watergate conspiracy—the plot, the goof, the cover-up. The fourth element—the unraveling—was to come some 16 months later in the testimony of Dean and Haldeman before the Senate Watergate Committee.

I know now that Nixon himself wanted an FBI report on me, for reasons that can only be surmised; and that he personally approved the cover-up plan suggested by Colson. What I have not known until now is how far the FBI went in cooperating with the cover-up and how little concern it showed about the White House abuse of its investigative powers.

There remains to be investigated, though Nixon said I was "the only exception," what other newsmen Haldeman had the FBI investigate.

But, if Nixon did not succeed in what he originally had in mind, he did accomplish one thing. He made me part of the story instead of simply the observer. He forced me to submit to a thousand jokes about

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Watergate Prelude...

A Newsman Feels the Chill of the White House and FBI

BY DANIEL SCHORR

On June 4, 1973, President Nixon sat in the Oval Office, earphones on his head, listening to tapes, making running observations to Alexander Haig and Ron Ziegler. He listened to himself suggesting three months earlier on March 13, to John Dean, then still his agent, that it should be maintained that he had used the FBI "only" for national security purposes.

As he listened, Nixon commented, "Yeah. The only exception, of course, was that son-of-a-bitch Schorr. But there—actually it was national security. (Laughs). We didn't say that. Oh, we didn't do anything. We just ran a name check on the son-of-a-bitch."

Maybe a name check was what the former President wanted. What he got was a full field investigation, frantically aborted, then covered up with a bogus explanation. What he also got was one more item in the impeachment litany.

It was Item 65 in the Statement of Information on Surveillance Activities. It was Paragraph E in the Summary of Information on Illegal Intelligence Gathering. Finally, in the Judiciary Committee's report to the House of Representatives, it was one of the instances of abuse of presidential powers listed in Article II.

I have recently been able to supplement the Judiciary Committee's extensive research and testimony with material from the files of the FBI, and finally have been able to piece together a comprehensive account of my mini-Watergate experience as seen from within the Nixon Administration.

DANIEL SCHORR

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Date: 12/1/74
Edition: Sunday Home
Author: Daniel Schorr
Editor: William F. Thomas
Title:

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Classification: LA-80-420*
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

That account I now offer because there are lessons about government press relations that should not be lost in the general movement toward Watergate amnesia. The "son-of-a-bitch" reflex of a President toward an offending newsman did not start, and probably will not end, with Nixon. But, for once, it is possible to document how presidential powers were abused in intended retaliation in ways that could occur again.

The FBI investigation—like my appearance on White House "enemy" lists—did me no ultimate harm, thanks, perhaps, to the ineptitude with which it was handled. But in the period after I became aware of it, the episode had its disconcerting if not "chilling" effects. It complicated my relations with my employer and my news sources. I had to worry about being projected into an undesired role of Administration adversary.

That concern persists. For that reason, I have waived any suit on invasion-of-privacy or other grounds, uncomfortable with the idea of a docket headed, "Daniel Schorr vs. Richard M. Nixon." But I *did* want information, and I concluded that the Freedom of Information Act provided the appropriate vehicle.

On June 6, Atty. Gen. William Saxbe, overruling the FBI director, advised that the FBI file would be released to me "as a matter of administrative discretion."

The FBI investigation was set in motion on Aug. 19, 1971, two days after I had broadcast on the CBS Evening News an analysis suggesting that President Nixon's promise to come to the rescue of the financially beleaguered Catholic parochial schools represented political rhetoric, unsupported by any concrete program.

The House Judiciary Committee quotes Haldeman assistant Lawrence Higby as testifying that, traveling with President Nixon and H. R. Haldeman on Aug. 19 over Wyoming, on a cross-country trip to California, he called FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, as instructed by Haldeman, to ask for "a complete background" on me, and was later surprised to learn that the FBI had launched a full-field investigation of "the poor guy."

Hoover from the outset, treated it as a crash investigation preceding a presidential appointment. His first instruction, Aug. 19, headed, "Daniel Louis Schorr, Special Inquiry," required a completed report by Aug. 23 "without fail," and said, "The President has requested extremely expedite applicant-type investigation of Schorr, who is being considered for presidential appointment, position not stated. Do not indicate White House interest to persons contacted."

The FBI's Washington field office advised that William Small, then Washington bureau chief of CBS News, when contacted about the "job" investigation, stated that "he was shocked to hear this as he had no indication that Schorr was being considered for any federal position."

Well, I might not necessarily have told CBS of my plans to join President Nixon's team. But other FBI reports quoted me as saying I knew of no prospective position. Puzzled, the FBI got in touch with Higby, then in San Clemente with Nixon. One can picture the astonishment. An FBI memo, said, "Higby... advised that in my view of these developments, the FBI should discontinue its investigation until we hear further from Higby."

To FBI field offices went crisp telegrams, "Discontinue investigation immediately."

But in the seven hours that the investigation had been "active," 25 interviews had been conducted, and the information already collected was ordered transmitted to headquarters.

On Nov. 10, storm signals went up. FBI Assistant Director T. E. Bishop, in charge of public relations, reported in a memorandum to his superiors that he had been called by Ken Clawson, a reporter for the Washington Post, who is well known to the bureau, asking about the August investigation.

If there was concern about possible misuse of the FBI, it is nowhere evident in the FBI file. The alarm was about impending adverse publicity. The next step was to coordinate with the White House.



Daniel Schorr

on's story appeared on the front page of the Washington Post and was widely quoted by news agencies. The White House declined to develop its cover story. Nixon met with his special counsel, Charles Colson. Colson later testified that no question was made that we were to press inquiries by stating (Schorr) was being considered for position as press or a tele-consultant on matters of environmental . . . environmental matters."

Nov. 12, the day after Clawson's story appeared, was a busy day at the FBI. Sen. Sam Ervin was proposing a hearing of his Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, and Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee wrote Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, asking for an explanation. While preparing to join the White House in the coverup, the bureau was busy protecting its own flank.

Hoover sent a memorandum to Mitchell summarizing the situation and displaying his own clean hands. Hoover wrote, "When we were originally requested to investigate Daniel Schorr last August by Mr. Higby, an assistant to Mr. Haldeman, it was indicated to us that he was being considered for an important position. There was no mention at any time relative to the White House being curious about the background of Schorr because of some unfavorable articles which he had written about the President and members of the White House staff." ~~He was not~~

Presidential Counsel John Dean visited the FBI with a lot of questions about investigation procedures to help prepare a plausible position.

The replies were all reassuring, and W. R. Wannall, supervising special agent in the intelligence division, wrote that Dean did not "make or imply any criticism of the bureau's handling of this case." Nor, apparently, did the FBI express any criticism whatever of the White House's handling of the case, except internally.

Wrote Wannall, "It was, however, apparent from the discussion that someone at the White House got their signals mixed and requested a full field investigation when, in fact, probably all they wanted was background information on Schorr and a check of FBI files similar to that which has previously been requested by Haldeman's office on other news personalities."

(This was the first suggestion that I was not the first newsman Haldeman had asked the FBI to look into. Interestingly, this was the only point commented on when the FBI's legal counsel, John A. Mintz, undertook personally to deliver the FBI file to my lawyer, Roger Wollenberg. Mintz, calling attention to the reference to "other news personalities," volunteered that this meant routine name checks of the type made for credential purposes or for screening White House visitors. But, when Wollenberg asked whether Mintz could represent officially that no other Haldeman-instigated full investigations of newsmen had been made, Mintz said, "We do not know." Since then the FBI has stated, "We will not furnish, affirm or acknowledge the identities of individuals on whom name checks have been made.")

With the information John Dean had brought back to the White House, the President's position was formulated.

Activity stirred anew at the end of January, 1972, as Sen. Ervin prepared to hold a hearing on Feb. 1. Confronted with an Ervin letter asking details about my investigation, the FBI, in a Jan. 26 internal memo, recalled the promise to Dean not to cooperate with any congressional inquiry, but said that since "our relationship with the senator has been very cordial in the past," it might be well to be "responsive to his inquiries."

So, in a Jan. 27 letter, Hoover assured Sen. Ervin that "the investigation was requested as a routine background investigation for possible federal appointment in which we make inquiries regarding a person's character, loyalty, general standing, and ability. The incomplete investigation of Mr. Schorr was entirely favorable to him and the results were furnished to the White House."

Hoover, of course, knew a lot more, but was not about to rock the boat.

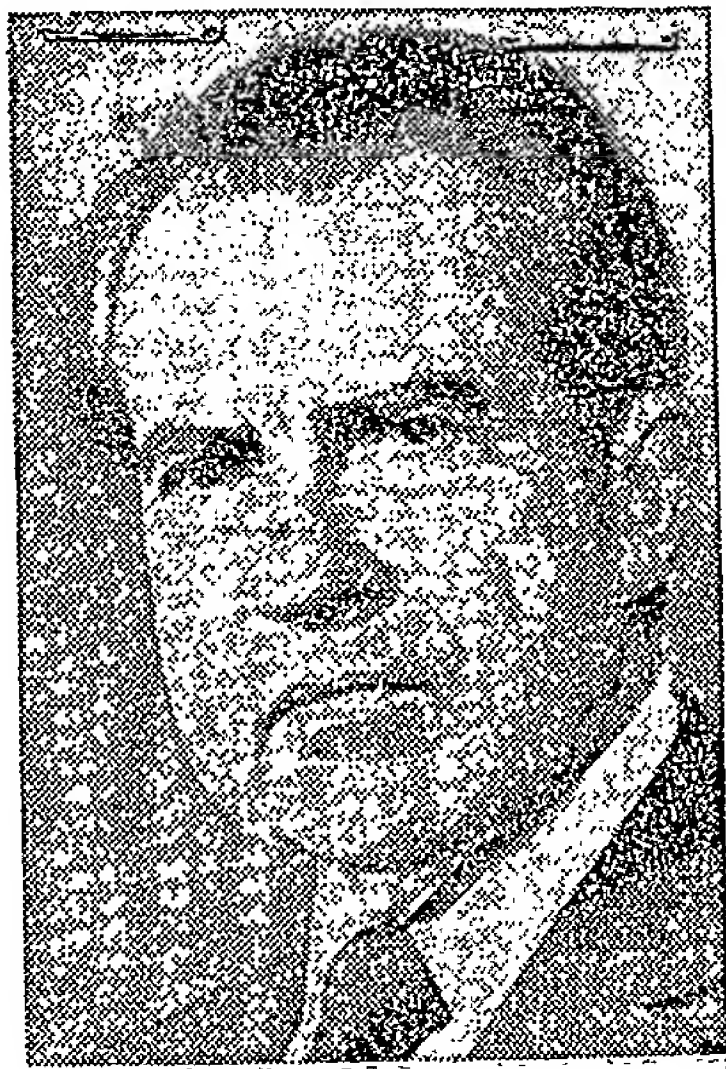
So, my mini-Watergate conformed to the pattern of the larger Watergate conspiracy—the plot, the goof, the cover-up. The fourth element—the unraveling—was to come some 16 months later in the testimony of Dean and Haldeman before the Senate Watergate Committee.

I know now that Nixon himself wanted an FBI report on me, for reasons that can only be surmised, and that he personally approved the cover-up plan suggested by Colson. What I have not known until now is how far the FBI went in cooperating with the cover-up, and how little concern it showed about the White House abuse of its investigative powers.

There remains to be investigated, though Nixon said I was "the only exception," what other newsmen Haldeman had the FBI investigate.

But, if Nixon did not succeed in what he originally had in mind, he did accomplish one thing. He made me part of the story instead of simply the observer. He forced me to submit to a thousand jokes about whether my FBI "shadow" was still with me, and whether it was safe to talk to me on the telephone. He made me worry about whether I was still perceived by the public as an objective reporter, and whether I might be a source of embarrassment to my own news organization in its conflicts with the government.

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Richard Nixon

William Safire

Paley has it in for Schorr

CBS Board Chairman William Paley has been looking for an excuse to discipline correspondent Daniel Schorr for two years.

Schorr may be the best television newsman in the field today, figures Paley, but he is not a "team player." Not only does he refuse to follow the news judgments laid down by the major morning newspapers, but he has been known to criticize network actions.

More important, Paley needs his own Big Enchilada to toss to local affiliate owners who reflect the resentment of what used to be known as the silent majority.

Does the opinion persist that CBS was the fiercest pursuer of Nixon and even today has a distinct liberal salant to its campaign coverage? If so, figures Paley, getting rid of Schorr will help the network "get well" with middle America.

As usual, Paley is out of touch with the way a great many people on the right really feel. When Nixon was riding high, it is true that correspondent Schorr was a vigorous inquisitor; but after the Nixon power began to wane, and many other reporters rushed in savagely when it became the journalistic fashion, Schorr was regarded by most of the "Nixon people" as eminently fair in his reports.

Conservatives have also noted how Schorr's curiosity does not desert him when it comes to the power abuses of liberals. He has a way of following a story wherever it leads.

I suspect that CL plans

to use the current furor over the publication of the Pike committee report in *The Village Voice* as its excuse to publicly chastise Schorr.

Other journalists have provided Paley with necessary cover. *The Washington Post* smoked out the *Voice's* source, and covered its embarrassment about being beaten by making the story about the story more important than the story itself. And a *New York Times* editorial unfairly accused Schorr of "laundering" funds — when he was trying to prevent any commercial publisher from profiting in the publication of the suppressed report.

Soon the truth will dawn: Schorr's "last straw" was not in publishing Pike's report in *The Village Voice*, but in exploring Paley's big secret on CBS.

Here's that story: a few weeks ago, former CBS News president Sig Mickelson told reporters of a time Paley called him into a meeting with two CIA men to discuss CIA-CBS cooperation. That was a sensitive story; Schorr did not turn discreetly away, but directed a query to the chairman of the board for his reaction.

Walter Cronkite, to his credit, put the Schorr report on his evening news program, including the Paley reply calling Mickelson's statement "absolutely untrue."

To me, that little-noticed report was one of the great moments of television news. But the airing of the charge, and the daring of the reporter to penetrate his privacy, must have

caused Paley to burn. It is my guess that from that moment, Schorr's future at CBS news made it ominously clear that after its press-freedom issue had been defended, it would deal with the impertinent Schorr in its own way.

That's Paley's privilege, since he owns the controlling stock. If he should censure Schorr, he would be following his grand tradition of forcing out Edward R. Murrow and Howard K. Smith, other CBS newsmen who became too uppity.

A pity, though; a prickly conscience is useful for a news organization. We cannot expect Roger Mudd, Dan Rather or Bob Sheffer — each one carefully picking his way through the corporate minefield to become the successor to Cronkite — to burst into the board Chairman's office with an imaginary question like this:

"Look, Mr. Paley, we all know that Sig Mickelson is not crazy, and sooner or later the whole story of any involvement CBS has had with the CIA will come to light. The only way we'll lift this cloud that now hangs over every CBS reporter is for us to dig the story out ourselves and lay it out in front of our viewers. Now, how about it, Mr. Paley — on the record and in detail, what did the CIA want us to do and what did we do and who did it?"

Fat chance of that. If and when Daniel Schorr gets Paley's heat, every newsman in every network will get the message: rock all the boats, except your own boat; tell the people the truth, except when the truth hurts.

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House Panel Ends Schorr Inquiry After Rejecting Any Punishment

By RICHARD D. LYONS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The House ethics committee today rejected three proposals to punish Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent, and ended its investigation into his unauthorized disclosure of a House intelligence committee report.

Moves were made by ethics committee members to either cite Mr. Schorr for contempt or have the House bring charges against him in Federal court, or deprive him of his House press credentials. All failed, with one motion defeated by a single vote.

A further vote absolved Mr. Schorr and the three New York newsmen who testified before the committee with him last week of further compliance with the subpoenas that had been served on them.

Mr. Schorr, 60 years old, and his lawyer, Joseph A. Califano, immediately hailed the decision as "a great victory for freedom of the press."

"Freedom to protect news sources is indispensable to freedom of the press, and freedom of the press is indispensable to the freedom of this nation," Mr. Schorr said later.

Mr. Schorr's future status with CBS was still uncertain. Until a week ago it appeared that Mr. Schorr, who is under suspension from his CBS duties, would not return to the network. However, his appearance before the committee and the public reaction to it were reported to have improved his chances for reinstatement. [Page 14.]

Committee members stressed that in failing to act against Mr. Schorr they were not seeking to get a precedent that would apply to future activities of newsmen in reporting on Congressional affairs.

Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who serves on the committee, said that the effect of its ac-

tions was the heading off of a "classic constitutional confrontation between Congress and the press."

The focus of the committee's investigation, which was ordered by a House vote in February, was the identification of the person who had made a copy of the document from the House Select Committee on Intelligence available to Mr. Schorr.

The report itself was a detailed examination and critique of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal intelligence-gathering bodies that had been made by the House intelligence committee, headed by Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County.

The House had voted to keep the document secret. Its publication by the Village Voice, a weekly newspaper, caused an uproar within the House because many Representatives felt that the unauthorized disclosure severely compromised the ability of the House to keep its own secrets.

The subsequent ethics committee investigation into how Mr. Schorr obtained the document, which was conducted by 12 retired agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, cost more than \$150,000. Almost 500 persons were questioned but the investigation failed to identify Mr. Schorr's source.

Last week Mr. Schorr, testifying before the committee under oath, refused to either name the source or produce his copies of the report. He appeared at a public hearing with Aaron Latham, an editor of New York magazine, Clay S. Felker, the editor in chief and publisher of the Village Voice, and Sheldon Zalaznick, a former editor of New York magazine who currently is the editor of Forbes magazine. These three witnesses had prepared the Village Voice's version of the intelligence committee report.

Contempt Resolution Drawn

Before today's session of the ethics committee, its staff had drawn up a resolution recommending that the House cite Mr. Schorr for contempt of Congress because he had failed to produce the subpoenaed copies of the report.

But this was not introduced. Instead the resolution was diluted to read merely that the House "initiate proceedings" against Mr. Schorr, and turn the case over to the Justice Department for action.

Introduced by Representative Edward Hutchinson, Republican of Michigan, the resolution failed by a vote of 6 to 5 with one member absent.

Representative Thad Cochran, Republican of Mississippi, then moved to strip Mr. Schorr of his House press credentials for the remainder of this session.

Move Also Failed

This failed on a vote of 7 to 4. The committee then voted 9 to 1 to absolve Mr. Schorr and last week's other witnesses from further compliance with committee subpoenas.

Finally, the committee rejected on a vote of 5 to 5 a resolution stating that "the committee does not recommend" citing Mr. Schorr for contempt of Congress. At no time did the committee address itself to the refusal of Mr. Schorr and Mr. Latham to disclose information about the source of the report.

After the votes the committee chairman, Representative John J. Flynt, Democrat of Georgia, said that the panel would meet tomorrow to approve its own report of the investigation. He said the draft report should "not be released to any unauthorized persons."

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Schorr's Job Status Uncertain Despite Gain Over Ethics Panel

By LES BROWN

Although the House ethics committee dropped its case yesterday against Daniel Schorr, the CBS News correspondent's status with the network remained uncertain.

Until a week or so ago, all indications were that Mr. Schorr, who was suspended from his network duties last Feb. 23, would not be asked to return.

But high-ranking officials of the network were reported so impressed with Mr. Schorr's presentation before the committee last week, and with the public reaction to it, that his chances for reinstatement appeared markedly improved.

Mr. Schorr said last night that he had been contacted late yesterday afternoon by Sandy Socolow, vice president of CBS News in Washington, about his employment but that he was asked not to discuss what was said.

A spokesman for CBS News in New York said of Mr. Schorr: "He is not reinstated as of this moment. We will address ourselves to the problems between us promptly."

A Discreet Silence

Because CBS News has officially maintained a discreet silence about the real nature of its conflict with Mr. Schorr, the public has been under the impression that his suspension was connected wholly to the investigation by the House ethics committee, formally known as the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

That impression is why Mr. Schorr might be asked to return to CBS News, where he has worked for 23 years.

But the case against Mr. Schorr at CBS had relatively little to do with the rightness or wrongness of his role in passing the secret House intelligence report to The Village Voice, a weekly newspaper in New York, for publication.

Within CBS News, Mr. Schorr has been accused of deceiving its executives and of causing them initially to suspect one of his fellow correspondents of giving the document to the weekly newspaper.

According to persons close to the situation, Mr. Schorr at first denied being the

source of the publication, and then allegedly raised the question of how the document might have come into the possession of Aaron Latham, a reporter for The Voice.

Mr. Latham had written the preface to the transcript of the secret report for the paper. Mr. Latham is also a friend of Lesley Stahl, a correspondent of CBS News in its Washington bureau.

Since Mr. Schorr had said he was not responsible for the publication, certain executives of CBS News then suspected that Miss Stahl had taken the document from Mr. Schorr's desk and made a photocopy of it for Mr. Latham.

Mr. Schorr had known about the rumor but, the CBS sources say, made no effort to intercede and correct the misapprehension of the executives.

Consulted Her Lawyer

Miss Stahl, who has confirmed that version of the story, said she was so upset at the time she had consulted her attorney on how to deal with the matter.

When questioned about the incident, Mr. Schorr called it a misunderstanding that would be clarified when he was able to discuss it with officials of the network.

CBS News executives have said that several members of the Washington bureau would be demoralized if Mr. Schorr were allowed to return to work.

But industry sources reported that, after Mr. Schorr's presentation before the House ethics committee, Arthur R. Taylor, president of CBS Inc., advised CBS News officials that it would be well to reinstate Mr. Schorr.

Man Surrenders in Slaying

CAMDEN, N.J., Sept. 22 (UPI)—A Philadelphia man surrendered to Camden authorities today to face a murder charge. The man, Weldon Covington, 31 years old, had been sought since Saturday in the shooting of Miguel Cruz, 21, of Camden. The authorities said Mr. Cruz had been shot on a street in an argument over a woman.

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